

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JANUARY 3rd, 1928

No. 1

Annual Meeting of Alberta Livestock Pool *Pool Opens Selling Agency*

Grain Commission Objections to Granting Right of Appeal on "Condition" *Reply to Request of U.F.A. Executive*

Official News of the Alberta Wheat Pool *Pool Elevator Policy*

Alberta Horse Industry and the Russian Market *J. J. BOWLEN in Correspondence Section*



Nominate British Settlers for Assisted Passages

CANADA wants more British Agricultural Families,
Farm Workers and House Workers.

Take advantage of your privileges as a British subject to nominate and thus help other British subjects from the United Kingdom who desire to come to Canada.

The Empire Settlement Passage Agreement offers the following rates to persons over seventeen:—

To Halifax, St. John or Quebec . £2. 0 0	To Regina, Moose Jaw or Saskatoon £5 0 0
Montreal . . 3 0 0	Calgary or
Toronto . . . 3 10 0	Edmonton . . 5 10 0
Winnipeg . . 4 10 0	Vancouver . . 8 0 0

Children under seventeen years of the approved
classes receive free passage.

How to Nominate

Secure the nomination form from your bank manager, any Immigration or Land Settlement official, any Provincial District Agricultural representative or a representative of a transportation company. (There are separate forms for families, farm workers and house workers). Fill in the nomination form and send it to your nearest Land Settlement office (See address below). Nomination may be made by name or by description.

The District Superintendents of the Land Settlement Branch are located at St. John, N.B.; Sherbrooke, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver and Vernon, B.C.

Department of Immigration and Colonization
Ottawa

*N.B.—If interested in nomination, please keep
this advertisement for future reference.*

101

Stop Using a Truss



STUART'S ADHESIF PLAPAO-PADS are surprisingly different from the truss—being mechanico-chemico applicators—made self-adhesive purposely to keep the muscle-tonic "PLAPAO" applied continuously to the affected parts, and to minimize painful friction and dangerous slipping. No straps, buckles or spring attached. For almost a quarter of a century satisfied thousands reports success. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix. Soft as velvet easy to apply. Grand Prix. **FREE** Trial of "PLAPAO" will be sent to you absolutely. Write your name on coupon and send TODAY.



PLAPAO CO., 76 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Name.....
Address.....
Return mail will bring Free Trial Plapao.

Dr. C. E. Messenger
CHIROPRACTOR

Chronic Cases a Specialty
X-Ray Laboratory in Office
Third Floor, Leeson-Linham Block
CALGARY

CANCER

and Tumors successfully treated
(removed) without knife or pain
All work guaranteed. Come, or
write for free Sanatorium book
Dr. WILLIAMS SANATORIUM
525 University Av., Minneapolis, Minn.



WHEN IN EDMONTON
MAKE

The Corona Hotel

"YOUR" HEADQUARTERS

Rates that are reasonable

SUBSCRIPTIONS

One Year.....\$2.00
Single Copies.....10 cents

Make remittances by money order or postal note. We cannot accept responsibility for currency forwarded through the mail.

Change of Address—When ordering a change of address, the former as well as the present address should be given; otherwise the alteration cannot be made.

CIRCULATION

Average net paid circulation, 6 months ending Dec. 15th, 1927 45,373

THE U.F.A.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Lougheed Building
CALGARY - ALBERTA

Official Organ of
THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

Editor
W. NORMAN SMITH

ADVERTISING

Commercial Display.....35c per agate line
(\$4.90 per inch)
Livestock Display.....(rates on application)
Classified.....5c per word prepaid

No discount for time or space

New copy must reach us 8 days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

No advertisements taken for liquor, or speculative investment schemes. None other than reliable advertisements will be knowingly accepted. Readers will confer a favor by advising us promptly of unsatisfactory dealings with advertisers.

Vol. VII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JANUARY 3rd, 1928

No. 1

Principal Contents

	PAGE
EDITORIAL.....	3
NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION.....	4
RESOLUTIONS FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION.....	4
DANCE IN PALLISER FOR DELEGATES AND VISITORS....	4
PEACE RIVER CONVENTION IN EDMONTON, JANUARY 16TH	4
URGES EVERY LOCAL TO SEND DELEGATES.....	5
DEBT ADJUSTMENT ACT GIVES BETTER PROTECTION...	5
LETHBRIDGE U.F.A. HAS GOOD CONVENTION.....	5
H. E. SPENCER REVIEWS WORK IN PARLIAMENT.....	5
NEWS FROM HEAD OFFICE OF ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL..	6
POOL DELEGATES APPROVE OPENING OF SELLING AGENCY	6
RURAL LIFE PROFOUNDLY AFFECTED BY AVIATION.....	7
NEWS FROM ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE.....	8
POOL ELEVATOR POLICIES.....	8
CHIEF GRAIN INSPECTOR ADDRESSES POOL DELEGATES..	9
COMMISSION'S OBJECTION TO APPEAL ON "CONDITION"...	12
INTERESTS OF THE UNITED FARM WOMEN.....	14
A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE AND GOOD WISHES.....	14
THE U.F.A. PATTERN DEPARTMENT.....	16
SEASONABLE RECIPES.....	16
U.F.A. JUNIOR ACTIVITIES.....	16
STUDY OF PEACE AND PEACE METHODS.....	16
CORRESPONDENCE.....	18
NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE.....	20
WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED ABOUT DAIRY POOL?.....	20
ELIMINATION OF USE OF BUSHEL IN HANDLING GRAIN...	22
ALBERTA TEACHERS HAVE PENSION SCHEME.....	22

EDITORIAL

OO

THE CONVENTION

Before the next issue of *The U.F.A.* reaches most of our readers delegates will be on their way to the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Association. Judging by the character of the resolutions received to date, interest will centre mainly round a smaller number of subjects than has been the case in former years, and the possibilities of thorough discussion will be proportionately increased.

An effort is being made to arrange for a representative of the Grain Inspection Department, if possible the Chief Grain Inspector, to be present, and the difficulties with which the grain growers have been confronted this season will no doubt form one of the engrossing topics of the Convention.

Both Provincial and Federal issues, and such international questions as touch in a vital way the interests of the farmers in their capacities as producers and as citizens, will, apparently, bulk largely in the business of Convention week.

* * *

CIVIL AVIATION

During the year just closed the public, and especially the younger generation, has shown increasing interest in the possibilities of civil aviation. While in Canada

this new mode of transportation is, from the civil standpoint, in the early experimental stage, there seems every reason to believe that in 1928 it will show considerable expansion. It is high time, therefore, to decide whether civil flying shall continue to be under the control of a Department of the Federal Government whose main function is military, or shall be transferred to a Ministry whose function is purely civil.

In the Parliamentary session of 1928, E. J. Garland, M.P., and G. G. Coote, M.P., expressing the views of the U.F.A. group in the House of Commons, paid a tribute to the remarkable work which has already been done by the small civil air force in this country, and at the same time entered a strong plea for complete severance of the present connection with the Militia Department. Mr. Garland suggested that aviation should be placed under the control of a Department of Transportation, which would take over not only air transportation, but also railways and canals and such work now carried on under the Marine Department as the setting of lights, airway guides, and so forth. "If all these were bulked into one Department," he stated in a speech reported in *Hansard* of April 11th, 1927, (page 2399), "we should not only have a more efficient and economic administration, but we could possibly do without one or two Ministers with whom at the present time we have the pleasure of conversing."

Premier King himself, during the course of the debate, stated that it was the Government's intention to develop a force entirely distinct from the air force maintained for war purposes. If this be the case, there is clearly no more warrant for retaining control of commercial flying in the Militia Department than there would be for placing other forms of transportation under military jurisdiction.

It is true that the development of the science and art of flying received its greatest impetus during the war period, but that does not appear a valid reason why the young commercial flying industry should be adopted as the protegee of a Military Department today. Military and civilian functions are distinct. What is efficient from a military standpoint may be inefficient when applied to civil uses.

The possibilities of civil aviation cannot be given a fair test unless its development is entirely unhampered by restrictive regulations of a kind which no one would seriously propose to inflict upon the established transportation systems.

* * *

"The next war will be a world war. . . . Almost every country will take part in it, and the combatants will include not only the manhood but the women and children of each nation."—Marshal Foch in a recent interview.

Since women are prospective combatants in the next war, they are clearly entitled to a voice equal to that of the men, in determining whether it shall be fought.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Resolutions for U.F.A. Annual Convention

Resolutions for the Annual Convention received since our last issue are printed below:

Seed Grain

Resolved, that no seed grain or other seeds be sold as such if it contain any noxious weed seeds.—Peace River Provincial C. A.

Peace River Outlet

Resolved, that in view of the rapid development of the Peace River country we urge the construction of the Peace River Outlet in the near future.—Peace River Provincial C. A.

Languages Optional for Arts Degree

Resolved, that in the studies leading to an arts degree in the University of Alberta, the study of languages be optional.—Peace River Provincial C. A.

Re-distribution

Resolved, that the principle of proportional representation be followed in the redistribution of Provincial seats as far as possible keeping in view the difficulties of introducing it in those parts of the Province where the population is widely scattered;

Be it further resolved, that there is no advantage in radically reducing the total number of seats in a Province whose population is rapidly increasing and whose area is large as that of Alberta.—Peace River Provincial C. A.

Delinquents

Resolved, that in our opinion the time has arrived for the establishment in this Province of properly supervised school homes for neglected, homeless and delinquent boys and girls where both school and vocational training courses may be given, instead of sending them or any of them to penal institutions, such as the penitentiary or the Portage La Prairie reformatory, where character and self respect are more likely to be destroyed than created, and that the Government be memorialized to go carefully into this question and make provisions therefor.—East Edmonton Federal C. A.

Re Observance of Sabbath

Whereas, it is generally admitted by thinkers of every shade of opinion that the Biblical institution of one day's rest in seven is of the greatest value to mankind, and

Whereas, numbers of the citizens of this country believe that this is God's command, and

Whereas, because of this fact the Governments of this and other countries have, while recognizing the right of religious freedom, enacted laws for the purpose of safeguarding this institution so that to everyone may be preserved a day of rest for the body, and to those who desire an opportunity, mental and spiritual refreshment, and

Dance in Palliser, Jan. 16, for Delegates and Visitors

On Monday, January 16th, the evening preceding the opening of the U.F.A. Annual Convention, there will be a dance for delegates and visitors in the ball-room of the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, the use of which has been kindly given by the management for the occasion.

Whereas, contrary to previous custom in this country, farm work on Sunday has become common,

Therefore, be it resolved that we hereby express our regret that such is the case, and ask the U.F.W.A. to consider this question and use its utmost influence to the end that the blessing of the weekly rest day may be enjoyed by this and succeeding generations.—East Edmonton Federal C. A. (See also page 22.)

The following resolutions from Locals are for submission to the Board, with a view to consideration by the Convention:

Noxious Weeds

Whereas, the farmers of Western Canada are losing millions of dollars annually through the noxious weeds, especially the sow thistle and Canada thistle.

Therefore be it resolved, that this Convention recommend to their Governments that an amount be appropriated for the purpose of weed research and that

PEACE RIVER CONVENTION IN EDMONTON, JANUARY 16th

To all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in Peace River Federal Constituency:

The Annual Convention of the Peace River U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Federal Constituency will be held in the Labor Hall, Edmonton, January 16th, 1928, commencing at 11 a.m.

Delegates from the West Edmonton Federal Constituency will be in attendance as in the past.

Representation from Locals will be one delegate for every ten members paid to this Association. The dues are 25 cents per member per annum and should be sent to Central Office with instructions to credit Peace River or may be handed to the Secretary on the day of the Convention.

Besides D. M. Kennedy, the Hon. J. E. Brownlee has been invited to address the Convention and we trust that all Locals will be fully represented.

The business of the Convention will be the election of officers for the coming year, and discussions of any resolutions which the Locals may submit.

Yours fraternally,

JOS. MESSMER,

Secretary.

Peace River Federal C.A.

land owners individual or government be forced to keep these weeds under control at any expense.—Linda Local, 485.

S.S. Board and Municipalities

Whereas, the dispute between the Soldier Settlement Board and the Municipal Organizations of the three Prairie Provinces has grown very keen and the Board's action in withholding the taxes on their lands is exceedingly unfair to all rate-payers;

Therefore be it resolved, that this Convention heartily support the action taken by the Municipal Districts Association working jointly with similar organizations in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.—Linda Local, 485.

Auto Trucks and License Fees

Whereas, a considerable amount of damage is done to roads by motor trucks used for commercial purposes, the roads having to be maintained at the expense of the farmer, through municipal taxation, and

Whereas, these motor trucks use the roads practically the whole year, and farmers owning trucks use the roads a short time to market their grain;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this Convention ask the Government to place a special license on all trucks used for commercial purposes, but that farmers using their trucks to market their own product or assisting their fellow farmer in marketing his grain, be exempt from this special license.—Prospect Valley Local, 714.

New Varieties of Wheat

Resolved, that this Convention views with alarm the increasing number of new varieties of wheat being grown in Western Canada, many with nothing but earliness of yield to recommend them. We believe that the growing of so many varieties of wheat will jeopardize the present high standing of Western Canadian wheat on the world markets.

We humbly petition the honorable Minister of Agriculture, to take such steps as will ensure the absolute uniformity of quality in Western Canada market wheat.

To take such steps as will make the spread between straight and tough grades (if any) determined by actual value to millers and not market competition.—O'Mara Local, Millet, Alta.

Debt Adjustment Act

Whereas, having regard to the indebtedness of the farmer and realizing that some means should be enforced through government channels, whereby relief can be obtained from the unwieldy procedure of collections of said indebtedness, and

Whereas, the machinery set up by the Government, commonly known as the Debt Adjustment Act, should be made compulsory over the whole of the Province of Alberta, and not confined to the southern area, and

Whereas, the tremendous expense imposed upon the farmer by collection of debts through the ordinary channels of legal procedure, is so costly that it is

almost impossible to recover even under the most favorable conditions;

Be it therefore resolved, that steps be taken immediately to have the northern and central portions of the Province placed under compulsory control of the Debt Adjuster, so that a farmer can be relieved of the heavy costs involved, in collection of said debts.—Scales, Vimy Ridge and Stettler Locals.

Have you appointed your delegates to the U.F.A. Annual Convention?

H. E. Spencer Reviews Work in Parliament

Describes Struggle of Farmer Members For Progressive Legislation

H. E. Spencer, M.P., addressed a meeting at Irma recently, which was very well attended in spite of the severe weather. Mr. Fenton was chairman.

Mr. Spencer gave a "bird's eye view" of the struggle in Parliament in connection with the Long Term Loans Act, Old Age Pensions, Revaluation of Soldier Settlers' Lands, Livestock and Livestock Products Act, and the Grain Act amendment, and recounted the advantages secured to the farming districts in respect to this legislation. Mr. Spencer also described conditions in the industrial districts that he had visited in England, where he said the work of men was being taken over in an increasing degree by machines, aggravating the condition of unemployment, which he referred to as a natural development of the Machine Age. Farmers, he said, were suffering from a serious depression, and he felt they would be forced to follow the example of the western agriculturists in the matter of co-operative marketing.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Spencer answered a number of questions on a variety of subjects, evidently to the satisfaction of the questioners.

HANDLE TWINE AND COAL

Didsbury U.F.A. Local, in co-operation with Burnside Local, handled a large car of twine and three cars of coal during the year, states B. T. Barker, secretary.

AT WOODVILLE LOCAL

Arrangements were made at the last meeting of Woodville Local for a Pie Social and Dance on January 6th, and a play in February.

BAPTISTE LAKE OGRANIZED

D. J. MacLachlan was the organizer of Baptiste Lake Local near Athabasca. A. B. Jamieson and J. Bausman were elected officers pro tem.

RAISE FUNDS FOR PIANO

A series of card parties and dances is planned by the social committee of Makepeace Local, under the chairmanship of B. F. Nail, for the purpose of raising funds to pay for a new piano.

MISS TURNER RE-ELECTED

Miss Amelia Turner, assistant editor of *The U.F.A.*, was re-elected to the Calgary School Board on December 14th, for a further term of two years. Miss Turner was first returned in the recall election early in 1926. She is chairman of the health committee of the School Board for 1928.

URGES EVERY LOCAL TO SEND DELEGATES

Henry G. Young, president of the Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, in a letter to the Locals in that riding, urges that every Local send delegates to the Annual Convention, January 17th to 20th. "The farmer needs a strong active organization to protect his interests," writes Mr. Young. "Furthermore, democracy becomes a farce unless we have at all times a large body of organized opinion in close touch with our elected representatives." A big get-together dinner for delegates and visitors from the Wetaskiwin constituency will be held during the Convention, when plans will be made "for putting our Constituency on the map in 1928."

GOOD HOPE ELECT OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of Good Hope U.F.A. Local the following officers were chosen for 1928: G. W. Moyer, president; Wm. Pomeroy, vice-president; and Miss Ada Moyer, secretary.

ORGANIZE GROS MONT LOCAL

Grosmont U.F.A. Local was organized recently, in the Athabasca district. The first meeting was addressed by Mrs. A. H. Warr, D. F. Kellner, M.P., J. P. Evans and D. J. MacLachlan.

CALUMET ANNUAL MEETING

The financial report presented at the annual meeting of Calumet Local showed 26 paid up members for the year 1927. H. A. Nelson resigned after holding the office of president for four years, and Joe Tooth was elected in his place. Arthur Bergquist was re-elected secretary.

TURIN LOCAL OFFICERS

G. W. Arrowsmith was elected president of Turin U.F.A. Local at the annual meeting, and G. E. Stanth was re-elected secretary. A motion was passed to revert to the old method of collecting membership dues, making them run from January 1st of each year until December 31st.

ELECT DELEGATES

There was a good attendance at the U.F.A. meeting at Mrs. Gustason's on Friday evening. The officers were all re-elected for the ensuing year. Delegates to the U.F.A. Convention at Calgary are Clarence Bloomquist and Gunnard Nelson. Mrs. Paulsen was named delegate to the U.F.W.A. Convention with Mrs. Nelson alternative.—*Ponoka Herald*.

DEBT ADJUSTMENT ACT GIVES BETTER PROTECTION

J. T. McAllister presided over a meeting of the Pincher Creek U.F.A. District Association held on December 21st, to consider the Debt Adjustment Act, the Extra Judicial Act, and certain parts of the Land Titles Act. The meeting decided that these acts gave better protection both to debtor and creditor than had previously been obtained.

YEAR OF STEADY PROGRESS

The annual meeting of Clyde Local showed a year of steady progress, reports Jno. A. Nichols, secretary. "Our membership has increased a little, and we are in a very favorable position financially. We feel that the Local is an asset to the community, and we look to the future with confidence. Mr. Joe Flynn is our president for this year, and myself as secretary again. A very successful meeting was held here last week by D. F. Kellner, M.P., Mrs. Warr and D. J. MacLachlan, director for the district."

SEDGEWICK DISCUSSES WEED PROBLEM

The spread of weed seeds by threshing machines was discussed at the annual meeting of Sedgewick U.F.A. Local, and A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., was asked to take the matter up with the Legislature, with the idea of imposing a heavy penalty on owners of threshing outfits who cross farms without permission.

Henry Baker was re-elected president, and John Fraser was elected secretary. The financial report showed a balance in hand of \$58.

Lethbridge U.F.A. Has Good Convention

Over Hundred Present in Spite of Bad Weather

The Lethbridge Federal U.F.A. held their annual convention on December 20th, 1927. Once more the loyalty of its members was tested, for most had to leave their cars in the garages and pay their own way on the train. Yet in the morning about 50 gathered and in the afternoon between 100 and 150.

The executive had been fortunate in being able to secure Junior speakers. Short talks were given by the Junior Director, Miss Copeland, Junior Provincial President, Mr. C. Mills and Junior Provincial Secretary, Miss Hull. Each spoke well and made many of us older ones wish that we had had such training in early life. Each was enthusiastically certain that the young people's program would be a wonderful power for development if only carried out. Why, oh why, are our older members so reluctant to help forward this movement?

How happily (I use that word advisedly) we all welcomed once more in our midst, the First Vice-President of our U.F.W.A., Mrs. Wyman. Seldom is seen in a woman public speaker such a combination of brain-power and refined, cultured manner. As she led us from step to step through the several departments or divisions of our women's work we could not but receive a clearer vision of the broader possibilities and might we say, too, of deeper responsibilities of the home.

Mr. Wm. Irvine followed Mrs. Wyman. To Albertans he hardly needs any introduction. He spoke of the U.F.A. task as one of building up a new civilization in an intelligent and organized way, a tremendous task which needs 100 per cent efficiency in every Local in the Province. He spoke of the hearty co-operation of all groups at Ottawa except Liberals and Conservatives. All listeners enjoyed his strong, forceful way of putting things.

Mr. Brodie, Vice-Principal of Lethbridge High School spoke on teachers'

(Continued on page 21)

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Pool Delegates Unanimously Approve Decision of Board to Open Own Selling Agency

Annual Meeting of Livestock Pool Reveals Determination to Make New Plans Successful—A.C.L.P. Agency Commences Business Today on Calgary and Edmonton Yards.

Unanimous approval of the action of the Board of Directors of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., in arranging for the opening of its own selling agency on the Calgary and Edmonton yards on January 3rd, the first legal day of 1928, was expressed by the Annual Meeting of the Pool held in the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, on December 14th.

APPROVE CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

The Annual Meeting also approved of the action of the Board in setting up a Central organization in association with the Livestock Pools of Saskatchewan and Manitoba to co-ordinate the efforts of the three Provincial organizations, while not imposing a burden on these organizations in respect to the economical and efficient marketing of their livestock. This Central organization, like the Alberta Provincial Sales Agency, is being brought into operation today.

The action of the delegates was taken in response to recommendations contained in the report of the Board of Directors, who reviewed the operations of the past year, and dwelt in detail upon the negotiations which had been conducted with the United Livestock Growers, Ltd., whose recent Convention rejected a recommendation of the U.L.G. Board to the effect that the U.L.G. should withdraw from the three Provinces at the end of December, 1927, and turn over its tangible assets to the three Provincial Pools.

GRATIFIED BY PROGRESS

Twenty-seven Co-operative Livestock Shipping Associations, member associations of the A.C.L.P., were represented at the Convention by delegates, and in addition there were in attendance thirty visitors from Local Boards of Directors and 19 delegates without certificates. Keen interest was displayed in the discussion of many important matters of policy. Gratification was expressed at the progress which has been made to date, and the unanimity of the delegates upon the decision to set up a selling agency for the Pool, left no doubt of their determination to get behind their Pool organization during the coming year, and make its continued success assured.

F. McDonald Presides

The meeting was called to order at 10:20 a.m. by the President, M. A. McMillan. Nominations for the position of chairman were then called for, Fred McDonald of Mirror being elected, and presiding throughout the sessions. Visitors were given the privileges of the floor, but not voting power. A credentials committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. H. N. Stearns, of Innisfree, J. W. Hay, of Clive, and W. H. Davies, of Didsbury, and an order of business and resolutions committee consisting of Messrs. A. Haarstad, of Bentley, J. J. King, of Camrose, and C. J. Flack, of Opal; after which the minutes of the last meeting were adopted and the meeting proceeded at once to consideration of the Directors' Report.

This report, presented by the Secretary, A. B. Claypool, is summarized elsewhere. The meeting dealt first with a portion of the report calling attention to the action of some twenty delegates from Alberta to the Annual meeting of the United Grain Growers, who met in Winnipeg subsequently and, under the name of "Alberta Stockmen," adopted a resolution to the effect that though they were thoroughly imbued with the benefits of co-operative marketing of livestock; the Executive of the A.C.L.P. had been inefficient and the contract signers had lost confidence in them, and recommending that a new Executive be chosen. Although this resolution had not been forwarded to the Board of the A.C.L.P. the Board felt called upon to bring the matter before the meeting, and requested the mover and seconder, Hector McKenzie

and J. L. Blower, to speak upon the matter. Mr. McKenzie accepted and spoke at the meeting.

The A.C.L.P. went on record as dissociating themselves in every detail from the McKenzie-Blower resolution.

In Sister Provinces

Reporting on the plans for the launching of the selling agency at Calgary and Edmonton, Mr. Claypool said that the Manitoba and Saskatchewan organizations were going ahead in any event, and asked no financial assistance from Alberta. They were confident that between them they could run the St. Boniface yards successfully.

A Temporary Policy

A recommendation of the Board that for the time being non-contract livestock on consignment be received through the selling agency, this not to be considered as a permanent policy, was adopted, after the defeat of an amendment that non-contract stock be received only from territory where no local shipping associations are organized. It was explained that the Board believed that while the Pool is endeavoring to get the business started, all co-operative shipments, such as those of U.F.A. Locals and co-operative stores, should be handled temporarily, so as to give them an opportunity to get on a contract basis; it was also pointed out that the commissions earned in selling non-contract stock would aid very materially in reducing overhead in the initial period of operation. If the Pool did not get the commission on this stock, it would be sold outside

A.C.L.P. STAFF AT CALGARY AND EDMONTON YARDS

The A.C.L.P. will commence business on the Calgary and Edmonton stockyards this morning, January 3rd.

The personnel of the staff on the Calgary yards is as follows: Cattle Salesman, O. F. Bremer; Hog Salesman, Alex Beveridge; Accountant, Ian Allen. Telephone number, E5588.

The staff on the Edmonton yards is as follows: Cattle Salesman, Ed. Paton; Hog Salesman, R. C. Redpath; Accountant, Percy Green. Telephone number, 71117.

Supervisor, Calgary and Edmonton, Wm. Young.

the Pool in any event. Many delegates, however, were of the opinion that the adoption of this policy would do harm to the local associations now in operation, hindering them in their sign-up.

Policy of Pooling Hogs

The meeting adopted a resolution accepting the principle of Pooling hogs, and instructed the Board to evolve a policy in this respect, this policy to be submitted to the boards of the local shipping associations for their consideration, and subsequently brought before the next Annual Meeting of the A.C.L.P.

The matter of selling hogs on a fed and watered basis or on an off car basis was left to the discretion of the Directors. It was explained that on the Edmonton stock yards there is a movement to change to the fed and watered basis. The shipper had the legal right to ship whichever way he liked.

In a resolution adopted on motion of Messrs. McLeod and May, the meeting expressed the feeling that the Board should appoint one of their members to carry on organization work and deal with such other matters as railway difficulties, and also appoint another of their members to act as secretary to the Board if this were deemed advisable.

With reference to contract breaking it was stated that so far any cases had been settled out of court.

The secretary declared, with reference to condemnation insurance, that it had been impossible for the Board to obtain any definite ruling to date, though Dr. Grisdale had stated that it was an unofficial charge not legally enforceable under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act. The Government, Dr. Grisdale had said, took no responsibility for the charge, although the Department of Agriculture had tacitly agreed to ignore the charge of one-half of one per cent.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS

In their report to the Annual Meeting of the Alberta Livestock Producers, Ltd., the Board of Directors outlined the instructions received from the last Annual Meeting, and the manner in which these instructions had been carried out. The instructions were (1) favoring the creation by the A.C.L.P. of its own selling agency, controlled entirely by itself; (2) that the Board use its discretion as to the means of finding funds to finance such agency; (3) favoring an effort to procure stock handling facilities from

the U.L.G. in Alberta before buying or setting up a selling agency in opposition.

Following these instructions, the Board notified the U.L.G. that they wished to terminate on July 1st, 1927, the previous arrangement with them. At Mr. Crerar's suggestion, a meeting between representatives of the U.G.G. Board and the three Provincial Pool organizations was held on May 6th, when a detailed memorandum was presented by Mr. Crerar.

U.G.G. Memorandum

This memorandum reviewed the activities of the U.G.G. and its predecessors in reference to livestock marketing, from 1913 to the time of the setting up of the United Livestock Growers, Ltd., in 1923, when a non-contract Pool system of marketing was developed. The memorandum also dealt with the developments of the past few years in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

In the light of the new developments in the three Provinces, the U.G.G. Board therefore recommended that to avoid duplication the U.L.G. should after December 31st, 1927, discontinue its activities, and suggested to the A.C.L.P. "that your organization should defer opening your own offices until the end of the present calendar year, and that you get together and perfect your organization so that at that time you will be prepared to take over the tangible assets of the U.L.G., and take up the active job of filling the place and doing the work that hitherto has been done by the United Livestock Growers."

An agreement was drawn up and signed by all parties on May 6th, embodying this proposal in a definite way. This agreement was subject to the three Provincial Pools on May 20th, 1927.

Lived Up To By A.C.L.P.

This agreement the A.C.L.P. Board had lived up to in every respect, and had made arrangements to take over the assets of the U.L.G. at the end of 1927. At the time of the U.G.G. shareholders meeting in Winnipeg, all of the U.L.G. staff on the Calgary yards had been hired. Arrangements for credit had been made with the banks, and for the taking over of U.L.G. leases of offices and pens, etc.

"The Board of Directors of the United Grain Growers at their shareholders meeting changed their position and recommended to their delegates the turning over of the tangible assets of United Livestock Growers, Ltd., in Alberta only, and to retain them and carry on in the livestock business in the St. Boniface yards," continued the A.C.L.P. Board report. As is well known, the U.G.G. shareholders failed to ratify their Board's recommendation.

Following this failure to ratify, the Board of the A.C.L.P. made new arrangements to carry on on the Edmonton and Calgary yards, confirming financial arrangements with the banks, and proceeding to engage staff, etc.

"Your Board after a very thorough consideration of the question are satisfied that the opportunities for success of the Pool are very favorable, and that the only chance of failure lies within our own ranks," continued the Board report, "and if all the Associations function properly so that the Pool Board can devote the major portion of their attention to marketing problems, great progress can be made in livestock marketing."

Dealing with the arrangements made for the carrying on of the central coordinating organization of the three Pro-

vincial Pools, the report stated that this was controlled by a board of six—two nominated by each Province. The Central operates a sales agency on the St. Boniface yards and markets all stock of the three Provincial organizations which goes through that yard.

"As St. Boniface is the major yard of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, these Provincial organizations agreed to take all financial responsibility from the operation of the St. Boniface yards. Any profits that accrue will be prorated back to the three Provincial organizations, according to the amount of stock consigned from each Province. Central has made arrangements for office room and yarding facilities at St. Boniface yards, and has engaged William Torrance, a competent

cattle salesman, to be in charge of their cattle sales."

In reference to the pooling of hogs, the Board had been "considering for the last year means of overcoming the inequalities that exist under the present method. There are fluctuations between Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday's market for hogs and in adjoining associations that market on different days, or in the case of some associations which skip from different points on different days, the returns from the hogs to the producers have varied, even in the same association. Your Board believe that a hog pool should be established that would pool the price of local weight and grade hogs, or all of the contract hogs, marketed on a weekly or monthly basis."

Rural Life Profoundly Affected by Progress of Aviation

By W. S. McCARDELL, *Canadian Commercial Air Pilot, (Ex-R.A.F.)*

Aviation today is rapidly taking its place in the economic life of the Dominion, linking up airports and remote areas by fast aircraft which possess a speed range from 70 miles to 300 miles per hour and soar serene through the aerial ocean, disregarding the natural topographical barriers and annihilating time and distance. The era of aerial transportation may have a profound effect on the destiny of the rural areas. The isolated parts of the Dominion and the remote areas now far from communication and contact with social centres may through the medium of a network of airways, become in terms of time a few hours distant from the flaring lights of the larger cities.

Significance to Rural Areas

In view of the advent of the light aeroplane which costs no more than a good auto and in view of the ease with which flying can now be mastered, the stretch of farms in this Province lying in the plains area at the foot of the mountains may be only a short hour or so away from the city landing ground; independently of the conditions of roads, the aeroplane may carry the rural dweller over the sky lanes in the span of an evening, permitting him to attend the theatre and return again the same evening. Certain areas which would ordinarily wait long for economic conditions that will permit the construction of roadways, will find in the aeroplane a vehicle that will enable them to reach desirable centres; for the aeroplane can cruise along the sky ways independent of lack of roads.

All these possibilities and a host of others vastly affecting rural life hinge on the use of the aeroplane in our daily life as a vehicle for fast travel. In the rural areas of Western Canada every farm becomes a potential aerodrome and the cities and community centres only a short flight away. We may yet see delegates to U.F.A. Conventions arriving by aeroplane.

Edmonton and Calgary and Lethbridge become, through the establishment of airways, close to every farm community in Central and Southern Alberta. The great inland empire of the Peace River on the aerial route is a few hours away from Edmonton; its remoteness is banished when it becomes linked to the rest of the Province by aircraft.

Cobham and the "Out-back" Farms

When Sir Alan Cobham, in the course of his epic flight from England to Australia alighted on the great plains of that Com-

monwealth flying over the continent from Port Darwin to Melbourne, he was struck forcibly with the vision of what aviation could do for Australia in linking the "out-back" farms by means of airways with the settled and community centres. His observations, almost prophetic, are worth quoting. He says in part:

"I have come to the conclusion that Australia is the most perfect country in the world for flying and that aviation might very easily alter the whole national life of this great continent by means of the light aeroplane and the privately owned aeroplane. The isolation problem of the 'out-back' farms could be abolished entirely if every station had its own aircraft . . . at present it takes days to visit friends and get supplies. Air transport would reduce this to minutes or hours . . . the whole continent is one vast natural aerodrome."

The great aviator goes on to observe that "today we flew 800 miles"—and as Sidney was only about 700 miles away the aviators would have a very easy trip next day and arrive in time to attend a civic function in their honour. This observation was made in the backwoods of Australia. Next day they were in Sidney.

On his return journey crossing the continent the flying knight was able to demonstrate very effectively the usefulness of aircraft in saving time and overcoming distance. Carrying a spare part for an automobile from Adelaide some 1200 miles into the interior, he was able to save a motor transport owner a wait of six months until the spare would arrive by camel transport employed in central Australia. The part had been ordered by Telegraph. Cobham's observations on this incident are interesting. He states:

"Now it is possible to make an aerodrome outside the front door of most farms or stations in Australia; therefore when we arrived at Banka-Banka we just came down on the ground prepared for us and delivered the spare part, reducing the car owner's delay from six or nine months to exactly one week. Surely this is one good proof of the usefulness of aviation in Australia."

The conditions described by Cobham bear a very close relation to Canada with its ample leagues, and aircraft may very well serve a useful purpose in establishing communication with remote parts and bringing the farms close to the city.

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Alberta Wheat Pool Elevator Page

Delegates to Get Full Information

At the last Annual Meeting of the Wheat Pool delegates there was considerable discussion over the policies pursued by the Pool elevators. It was apparent that a number of the delegates were not fully aware of the reasons for the following of certain policies. In order that the full information should be available to these delegates, C. M. Hall, manager of Pool Elevators, has arranged to send copies of circulars containing instructions to elevator agents to the Pool delegates also. These circulars outline the general policy of operation.

In a recent letter to the delegates Mr. Hall says:

Perusal of these circulars will outline to you the basis on which we are endeavoring to operate our country elevators. Personally, I believe, if this policy is adhered to, that it will meet with the commendation of the members throughout the Province and you can rest assured that I will not knowingly permit an agent or any other employee to alter or vary this policy in any detail.

Members Giving Support

[Generally speaking, the elevators we are operating throughout the Province are receiving the support of the members. In certain cases they are not, but where this condition exists it is largely the result of over-grading not over-weighing. This competition we cannot, or at least would not think of meeting as I cannot conceive of any policy more ruinous, also unfair, than would be the case if we intentionally permitted an agent at a certain point to give a higher grade to a few members than we would extend to all our other members throughout the Province where Pool elevators exist. I believe that a policy of giving as absolutely correct and honest grades and weights as it is humanly possible to complete, and without exception, will result in a feeling of wholesome confidence in the Pool elevators, a condition both desirable and necessary for its success.

Discuss All Problems

Am attaching a list of elevators, also agents located in your district. Have requested these agents to give you any information desired and to discuss fully and freely with you any problems that confront them. Have also arranged for our Travelling Superintendents to keep in touch with our Delegates; to advise them of conditions existing at points in their district, and to receive their criticisms and suggestions with respect to any feature of the business.

I am most desirous of your writing, telephoning or wiring me with respect to any matters, either of a local or general nature, that you may deem advisable to bring to my attention. If, by any chance, I am absent from the city, Mr. Oliver, Assistant Manager of the Company, will take care of the matter for you as he is thoroughly posted with respect to all features of the Company's business.

Suggestions Acceptable

Please do not hesitate to criticise or make suggestions as these will always be welcomed and I will know that they are of a constructive and friendly nature, all with a keen appreciation of making the Pool elevators the success we so greatly desire.

With the Season's Best Wishes.

C. M. HALL.

POOL ELEVATOR NOTES

The handlings of the Alberta Pool Elevators to date total over 15 million bushels for the 157 elevators in operation. Last year 42 Pool elevators handled 5,273,713 bushels.

C. M. Hall, Manager of the Pool Elevators, is quite pleased at the large amount of total handlings. Pool members are apparently fairly well satisfied with the operation of the Pool elevators.

Pool elevators have recently been opened at Rainier and Scandia, two points on the new Cassils branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Three Pool elevators are in the process of building at Willingdon, Hairy Hill and Kaleland on the Clan Donald line of the Canadian Pacific, northeast of Lloydminster. When completed this will bring the total of the Pool elevators to 160.

Copies of all circulars sent to Pool Elevator agents during the past year have been sent to Pool delegates and are thus available to the entire membership in Alberta. Mr. Hall instituted this idea in order that the Pool membership should be fully informed of the Pool elevator policies. Wheat Pool elevators are operated in an open and above board manner and there are no secrets to be kept from Pool members. Can anyone imagine a line elevator company submitting its circulars to elevator agents to the elevator patrons also? Never in the history of the Grain Trade has such widespread publicity been even contemplated.

Pool elevators belong to Pool members and as such there is a responsibility resting on the members to give these elevators loyal support. Pool elevators offer service at absolute cost with every protection to the grower. This offer cannot be exceeded by anyone provided equal treatment is given to all patrons.

The success of the Wheat Pool to a large degree rests on the successful operation of the Elevator Department. Last year the Wheat Pool operated 42 elevators and generally speaking gave better satisfaction to Pool members than they received from line elevator companies. The management is confident that with the operation of close to 160 elevators we can still do the same thing.

A total value of Canada's principal field crops of 1927 is estimated at \$1,141,367,100 as against \$1,105,528,100 in 1926, and \$1,153,394,900 in 1925.

Of this amount Saskatchewan leads the Provinces with \$304,310,000; Alberta is second with \$288,802,000; Ontario third with \$246,252,000. Last year the value of Alberta's field crops totalled \$202,448,000.

The total value of wheat raised in Western Canada this year is estimated at \$419,969,000.

Chief Grain Inspector Addresses Pool Delegates

The address given by J. D. Fraser of Winnipeg, chief grain inspector, to the assembled delegates at the annual meeting of the Wheat Pool, contained a great deal of interesting matter.

Mr. Fraser was introduced by Ben S. Plumer, Director for South Calgary. Mr. Plumer asked the audience to consider the grading question with an open mind. As a member of the grading committee he said that it had been found that very few wheat producing countries had even as good a system as we had. If grain was graded on protein content it would not mean a greater total amount of money would be received by Alberta growers, but there would be a different distribution of the money. Those with high protein grain would get a higher price, while those with low protein grain would get a lower price, even although from a physical appearance the low protein grain would look better than the high protein.

Mr. Plumer introduced Mr. Fraser by stating that the chief inspector's job is one of administering the Grain Act. If there are faults in the composition of the Act, do not blame him, the speaker said. If we want changes we will have to ask for them from a different source.

How Cars Are Sampled

Mr. Fraser said that the duty of the inspection department was to carry out the provisions of the Canada Grain Act in the manner in which they were intended to be carried out as far as it was humanly possible. He described the method of taking samples from the cars as they streamed into Winnipeg. The foreman in the yard secures from the conductor of the train the way-bills and takes the cars in rotation, opening and taking samples of wheat from each car. The sample is taken by means of a sample tube which is 65 inches in length and contains two tubes, one inside the other. In each outer tube there are openings 1 inch in width and 3 inches in length at regular intervals. There is an inner tube similarly vented. This is plunged into the carload of grain and the inner turned in order to allow the grain to run into the hollow centre through the vents. Seven probes are taken out of each car. When the tube is removed it is emptied on a cloth 6 feet in length so that the tester can see if the grain is the same on the top as on the bottom. If a car is loaded uniformly the grain is all mixed up and about three pounds taken out as a sample. Each sample is put in a cotton bag and a cardboard ticket attached which shows the car number, date of sampling, depth of grain, initials of the man who is taking the sample, and any remarks he wishes to make. Sometimes the tester runs across a car with poor grain at the bottom and better grain at the top. Then he takes three samples in order to get the three-pound sample of the poorer grain from the bottom, a sample of the average and a sample of the good grain free from the inferior stuff that may be in the car. This is treated as a "plugged" car.

Operations of Grading

In the meantime a clerk has secured the way-bills and taken from them the information necessary for the use of the inspection department. The samples

as they come in from the tester are checked against the way-bills, then the yard clerk makes up an inspection sheet containing in the neighborhood of 43 cars. These are made up in duplicate with a carbon copy. The upper sheet shows the car number and the initial, the point of shipment, the point of destination, and the parties to whose order the car is shipped. The carbon copy shows just the car number and initial. When these sheets are completed the samples are checked off against the list on the inspection sheet. Then the whole 43 samples are placed in two wooden boxes which are numbered 1 and 2 at the head of the inspection sheet. The boxes are covered with tight wooden lids and taken to the inspection office. These samples are transported twice a day—first in the morning before 8 o'clock and again at noon between 12 and 1 o'clock. Deputy inspectors take the samples out, set them on a table and weigh each sample to find out the weight per bushel; then the grading starts. The inspector will call out the number at the bottom of his inspection sheet, the assistant will take the number out and set it to one side. It is poured out on inspection paper, thoroughly mixed and screened through sieves. The inspector then examines the cleaned grain for grade. As soon as he determines the grade and dockage he places it on his sheet. If he is satisfied that the grain is tough he puts it on his sheet as tough and sends a small sample in a paper envelope to be tested for moisture. After the test is completed the inspector gets the result in written form. If he finds he was wrong in the first place he makes a change.

Wheat Badly Mixed

In the fall of the year the inspector is very busy, handling in the neighborhood of 200 cars a day. The grain every year is getting to be more of a mixture not only of other grades but other varieties, and it takes longer to determine the grade that should be given. After the inspector gets through with each sample he puts it into a bag with a ticket on it and it eventually is filed away in a tin box. After the inspector has completed his sheet it is handed to the clerical staff and certificates are made out for it. These certificates are delivered to the Pool, to the Trade, or mailed out to the shipper in the country. I presume that when the Pool or the Trade get our certificates they check our grade with the grade that has been advised from the country. If it grades the same, that is the last of it. If it shows lower they will come in next morning with the certificate and ask to see the sample which is taken off our shelves and placed before them. They examine it and if they believe they are entitled to a better grade they ask for re-inspection. The sample is then placed before the chief inspector, or his assistant, or possibly very often, two, and if they consider that the grain is entitled to a better grade it is raised and the Fort William office notified. If we are satisfied it has been correctly graded we advise Fort William to re-sample on arrival. The sample is also sent to our main office at Fort William where it is examined by not less than two deputy inspectors, or the inspector in charge. If they find they cannot make a change the shipper may request an appeal and that sample

will then be forwarded to Winnipeg by express and it will there be shown to the representative of the owner. If he still wishes it placed before the Appeal Board it is then handed over to the chairman of the Appeal Board.

Compares Sample With Standard

In actually grading the grain the deputy inspector, of course, carefully examines the weight. If the weight of the grain is going to enter into the grading of it the clean grain is used. In a year like this where we have rust, the weight does govern to a certain extent, but very little of your wheat in Alberta will weigh less than 60 pounds to the bushel, so that here the weight does not enter into the grading very much. The inspector examines the grain for the color, soundness, variety or percentage of varieties it may be composed of and has to grade the variety. If it is a sample he is uncertain on, he compares it with the standard samples which he has in a line in front of him. If he then is not altogether satisfied he can consult with the chief deputy inspector. The deputy inspectors are all men who have successfully passed the civil service examination. Before taking that examination most of them have spent from three to seven years assisting with grading.

QUESTIONS ASKED

At the conclusion of Mr. Fraser's address a great number of questions were asked him. Some of them were:

Mr. Enzenauer: You made some mention of plugged samples and straight samples. After they reach the inspection department do they receive the same treatment as the average sample?

Mr. Fraser: The Canada Grain Act provides that plugged cars can be graded on the lowest grain found in the car. In some cases we cannot help but do that. If a car is loaded with smutty wheat six inches deep, and the balance clean, we have to make the car smutty. If a car is loaded with 3 on the top and 5 on the bottom it is usually graded 4.

Envelope Samples

Mr. Enzenauer: Is there a similar treatment given to carload samples and samples coming in by mail?

Mr. Fraser: Samples mailed the inspection department very often arrive in a small envelope—50 or 100 grams or even less. We also have samples of two or three pounds. Samples of that nature are graded but they are not given the benefit of the doubt. If it is considered that it is a possible 3 it will be given 3 in the small samples. If we have a car sample come in like that we give it the benefit of the doubt.

Mr. Enzenauer: Then you say that all line wheat is graded and the benefit of the doubt given to the shipper.

Mr. Fraser: That is the instructions. If it is so close they give the shipper the benefit of the doubt.

Mr. Enzenauer: If a grower wants an accurate inspection is it policy to designate on the sample that he wants it actually graded?

Mr. Fraser: Not necessarily. All these samples are given fairly careful consideration, but there are times when we get in hundreds of samples and often some of them have to be taken care of when the light is not very good. We cannot take inspectors off actual inspection

of cars to inspect paper samples. We would not guarantee in the same manner as on a car. When the sample is sent in to settle dispute as between the producer and elevator man, then the grading is done when the light is good and given as much consideration as car stuff.

Inspection Certificates

Mr. Enzenauer: I have carried on quite a considerable amount of experiments, shipping my grain in special bin, and shipping a sample by mail. The sample that goes by mail is sometimes two grades lower than the return I get for the car lot.

Mr. Fraser: You could if you wished send a two or three pound sample and ask for an inspection certificate. We will issue a certificate for \$1.00. The reason why we do not give the benefit of the doubt to small paper envelope samples is this: about a year ago we had four paper envelope samples sent in by four different parties, all taken from the same load of grain, and no two were alike. There was as much as 3 per cent. difference. There was a full grade between some of the samples. In sending a paper sample you go to your bin and you take out a handful or two from the top. You have not an average sample. If you were given the benefit by the grading department on your paper sample you would sometimes be two grades out on your grain. We have checked up paper samples against cars and have found in dozens of cases that the cars have come along and graded less than the samples. If the paper sample looks to be a good 3 or possibly 2 we give it 3.

Mr. Sloan: The inspector at Calgary has made the statement that he has been too busy in different cases to give them his proper attention.

Mr. Fraser: They have never had 400 cars in a day. There are two men; they should be able to give careful consideration to every car.

Inspectors Not Overworked

Mr. Sloan: I am only sorry the inspectors did not all serve about ten or fifteen years on the farm. I am satisfied if they had, you included, you would be more careful. People are leaving the soil just for such things as this. We cannot all go to Calgary with our samples of grain; it should not be necessary. The grading is not carefully done and there no question about it.

Mr. Fraser: None of the deputies as far as I know are over-worked. We have two men in the office here and they should be able to take care of all that is coming into Calgary at the present time, without being over-worked. There is no reason why they should not be able to give every sample every consideration.

Mr. Sutherland: Will No. 2 wheat stand any or very little frost damage?

Mr. Fraser: Slight frost is allowed in 2, that is, with the sample otherwise No. 1 Northern with a little bran frost.

Mr. Sutherland: Another problem in connection with 2 and 3 containing yellow kernels of wheat other wise almost a perfect sample.

Mr. Fraser: 2 requires 45 per cent. hard vitreous kernels; that means hard red wheat.

Question Surplus

Mr. Bamber: Is it true that on an average year's inspection there is a surplus of somewhat like \$400,000, which goes to the Dominion Treasury?

Mr. Fraser: That is not under my department. I have no figures on the amount of the surplus.

Mr. Bamber: Do you as chief inspector, have the power to increase the number of your deputies?

Mr. Fraser: Yes, I have.

Mr. Bamber: I believe a deputy inspector does not receive a very much higher salary than the average operator of a local elevator.

Mr. Fraser: Their salary is up to \$240 a month.

Mr. Bamber: If the Government were to utilize part of that surplus in paying higher salaries to the deputies to make their work more of a life work there would be more inducement to stay, we would get a higher standard of inspectors and inspection. We believe there are a great many deputy inspectors who are merely using the inspection department as a stepping-stone, and we believe that if some of this surplus that is accumulating every year were utilized in providing higher salaries for your deputy inspectors we would get better results and better satisfaction, and also a higher standard of service to the farmer.

Mr. Fraser: Deputy inspectors are created through civil service examination. Anyone can enter for that examination. If he is successful he is then put on an eligible list by the civil service commission. The man that heads that eligible list is entitled to first consideration for the first opening.

Mr. Johansen: You said that a sample was taken by the sampler and a clerk checked the way bills, which tell where the grain is shipped from and where it is shipped to. Does the inspector have the information as to where the wheat came from and where it is going to?

Mr. Fraser: No. In Winnipeg we make the carbon copy so that the car number only is shown.

Mr. Johansen: What about other places than Winnipeg?

Mr. Fraser: Edmonton is the same. At Calgary they use the back sheet but they turn the name under. They never look at the place from where it is shipped. Any deputy would rather grade the samples without knowing where they came from.

Growers Not Satisfied

Mr. Johansen: We would like to be convinced that it is done as carefully as you say. We are not satisfied that it is. Two years ago we found that most of the grain shipped from our district and sent to Winnipeg was one grade higher than that shipped to Calgary. I shipped three carloads, two being graded in Calgary and the other in Winnipeg. The one shipped to Winnipeg graded one and the two cars shipped to Calgary graded 2. We took the sample bags from the elevator and before four or five witnesses I took four samples, sent two samples to Winnipeg and two to Calgary. The two that went to Calgary graded 2 and the two that we sent to Winnipeg graded 1. It was so prevalent that we refused to ship to Calgary, insisting that all our grain be sent to Winnipeg.

Mr. Fraser: What time in 1925 was that?

Mr. Johansen: In October.

Mr. Fraser: I can't give you any reason for that; there should not have been such a difference. If I could have seen the samples I could have told you if the grading was right.

Mr. Cates: I would like to know if the standard of No. 1 has been changed from that of 1923.

Mr. Fraser: No.

Mr. Johansen: What protection has a shipper if he called for a re-inspection and found the car is unloaded before the request reaches the chief inspector?

Mr. Fraser: If the car is unloaded and the identity of the grain lost, no appeal can be made thereon.

Mr. Johnson: If a car is re-inspected, what sample forms the basis of the appeal? Is it the tin box samples kept at the elevator? Can a shipper send that in and ask for a re-inspection on that basis?

Mr. Fraser: Usually a re-inspection is asked on the sample that was first taken out of the car.

On Wheat Deteriorating

Mr. Reyner: How have the grain samples been altered during the past year?

Mr. Fraser: There has been no change made. We are not delivering wheat to the Old Country markets equal to what we did five years ago. We are away down on all our grades. There are several reasons. Our land is getting old, not producing as strong a wheat as it did several years ago. We are also producing too many varieties. Three are very few shipments of entirely Marquis wheat. Our 2 Northern is much worse and probably contains a dozen different varieties.

Mr. Axelson: What bearing has mixing on this?

Mr. Fraser: Mixing is a matter of financing pretty much. It is outside of my work.

Mr. Hanson: Are the grades going out of the terminal just as high as what is going in?

Mr. Fraser: You will get nearly the average coming out. Going in you will have some cars that have just missed one and others just missing 3, and when you put these together you get an average.

Mr. Hanson: Is it not a fact that there is more high grade wheat coming out and less low grade than is going in?

Mr. Fraser: As far as the inspection department is concerned, we have been against mixing wheat, that mixing wheat was not a good thing. That is our private opinion, but we have no say in the matter, and if it is found necessary or advisable to mix, it can be done.

Mr. Hanson: Why is it that when wheat is dried it is dried down to 12.8?

Mr. Fraser: That is a matter over which I have no jurisdiction.

Mr. Enzenauer: What determines the moisture content?

Mr. Fraser: Safety for warehousing. A few years ago Dr. Birchard was asked to make tests to determine the maximum amount of moisture in straight grades. He made a great number of laboratory tests. He put wheat with a fair amount of moisture into containers to see how long it would take to turn slightly mouldy. He determined 14.5 was the dangerous point in wheat. We use 14.4. We do not make anything tough at 14.5; sometimes not even at 14.6. We are allowing the limit according to Dr. Birchard's test in our straight grades.

Mr. Sloan: Was wheat ever tested for moisture up until three years ago?

Mr. Fraser: We introduced this in 1912.

Mr. Sloan: We never heard much about it until the last few years. Your deputy inspector in Calgary told me three years ago he had wheat which would test 17 per cent moisture and nothing was said.

Mr. Fraser: We used to test it in the same manner as we do today, but not to the same extent.

An Instance Quoted

Mr. Sloan: We do not get a chance to see you every day, and we know the millers do, and we would like to leave with you a feeling that we are entitled to some sympathy. Give the farmers the benefit of the doubt. In our district

we had wheat that was 63 pounds to the bushel, and only got No. 5 for it. This was owned by a neighbor of mine who is a widow.

Mr. Fraser: Did you see the grain? Was it frozen?

Mr. Sloan: You would have to put glasses on to see that there was any frost in it at all.

Mr. Fraser: Could you get me the number of the car? I would like to chase this up.

Mr. Sloan: I would like to see that particular case looked into and see what is the matter. Yes, I can get you the number.

Mr. Fraser: It is my impression that the inspectors are going as leniently as it is possible to go. I know they are giving grades of 3 Northern that should be graded 4, and stuff going 6 which should be only feed. The day I left Winnipeg there were samples of three cars all shipped as 4, but were only 6 at the best.

Mr. Wager: Mr. Fraser says if anything the grades have been given a little too high, and if there is any doubt at all the farmer is given the benefit of the doubt. This morning we were checking over here and found that out of 1777 Pool cars that were re-inspected, on 614 the grade was raised. After these men had taken another look at them there were 614 where mistakes had been made.

Mr. Fraser: All samples that come back go right to the Appeal Board. Mr. Young does not see them himself. These appeals are often made on re-sample.

Shouldn't Have To Kick

Mr. McCubbin: Why has a person got to kick to get what is coming to him? It should be right in the first place.

Mr. Fraser: Opinions differ on wheat. Changes are made by the Appeal Board, sometimes lower, sometimes higher; the grading of wheat is entirely a matter of opinion. You cannot set any hard and fast rule because you never get any two cars the same.

Mr. McCubbin: We have in our town several old wheat buyers in the elevators, and it seems to me that these fellows have had ample experience. They have been buying for over 20 years and should know something about it. These fellows told me they are grading something awful this year. Last year was not so bad, but this year is worse. Sometimes they say "they are loosening up in Calgary, now you will get a little better grade."

Mr. Fraser: Of course there is a difference of opinion. I have been told that the inspector at Calgary is going too easy, and then again that he is going too hard.

Mr. Williamson: Can you assure us if you take as much care taking the grain out of the terminal for export as you do grading it into the elevators for the producer? Is there a possibility that the grades going out of the terminal elevators for export are inferior to the grades put in?

Grading From Terminals

Mr. Fraser: All the grain shipped out of the elevators at Fort William, etc., is sampled when it is running into the boats or the cars. It is not sampled every minute, but every few minutes. It is sampled so that a carload will not get in between samplings. By the time the inspector is through he has a bushel or a bushel and a half of grain. It is thoroughly mixed up and ten pounds taken from the mixture. A sample is then sent to our head office at Fort William and examined by the inspector. If the party shipping that grain wishes to appeal that, he can appeal to the Appeal Board

in the same manner as with a car. There have been numerous cases where the grade has been lowered. As far as possible we have tried to maintain the grades out in the same manner as in. All the Act requires is that the stuff out of the private terminal elevators shall be equal to the average run out of the public terminal elevator.

Mr. Wager: I am not quite clear on that. Is it that there is no standard sample or provision, such as the Canada Grain Act contains for incoming wheat, which would apply to wheat which goes out?

Mr. Fraser: The Act requires that the chief inspector and assistants shall make triple samples for 1, 2 and 3 for the guidance of the inspector.

Mr. Wager: Then there is absolutely no difference in standards or requirements of a given grade going out on the boatside or coming in from the country?

Mr. Fraser: There is a difference, because I could put into Fort William a car of wheat weighing 60 pounds per bushel, but I could not take that out in a private elevator if it was not up to the average.

Mr. Wager: The standards would be the same only you would have the minimum of grade in one case and in the other case you have some above the minimum.

Mr. Fraser: The average of the public terminal should be above the minimum.

Mr. Axelsson: You have told us that the samples of varieties of grain are increasing. What is the approximate number you have now under supervision?

Plenty Of Grades

Mr. Fraser: I am hardly prepared to say. We are trying to make a collection of different varieties of wheat grown in the West. We probably have now 20 or 25 bottles filled with different varieties. We have got about probably 500 different grades of wheat. Where there might be three or four hundred different grades going into an elevator there might be only 40 or 50 going out, because they have blended it. They are put in in such a manner that they can be marketed to good advantage.

Mr. Baker: In regard to the grading of Garnet wheat, I gather that it will not be graded No. 1.

Mr. Fraser: No. 1 Northern requires that it shall be equal to Marquis wheat. Garnet wheat is equal to Marquis wheat but it produces a yellowish color flour, and the Marquis a white or cream flour. It is a question of whether we shall put wheat which produces a yellow flour with wheat that produces a white flour.

Mr. Baker: Are there any other varieties that grade No. 1?

Mr. Fraser: Of course Marquis is the standard wheat. We have Ruby and Kitchener wheat when well developed. Renfrew is a new wheat and I question it. It should not grade 1 Northern. All the Bobs wheat are similar to Garnet—until it is tried out. All these new varieties should have a thorough test first.

Mr. Baker: Is the present Ruby on a par with Marquis?

Mr. Fraser: Yes. I do not say that we should never give Garnet No. 1. If you get it a little over-ripe and a slight blemish on it, it is hard to tell it from Marquis.

Mr. Parker: I would like to ask Mr. Fraser whether he has any conception of a better system of putting our wheat on the market than the one we have at the present time?

Chairman: That is not a fair question to ask the grade inspector.

Mr. Fraser: The only thing I would say is that we are growing too many varieties.

If the producers would get down to not more than two or three varieties that have proven good, it would be to their advantage to do so.

Moved by Mr. Angus Watson, seconded by Mr. Sloan, that a vote of thanks be given Mr. Fraser for his talk. Carried.

News & Views

The elevators at Port Colborne, Ontario, will handle over the hundred million bushel mark this year.

A payment of \$300,000 to Okanagan Valley fruit growers has been made from the offices of the Associated Growers. The money is the last payment which is expected will be made on unclosed pools. To unclosed apple pools the Association has paid \$1,283,250.

H. A. Dennison, of Piqua, Ohio, who formerly farmed in Alberta, writes to wish the Pool every success. He says, "Although I am not now directly interested in farming in Alberta, I will always be interested in seeing the Canadian Wheat Pool flourish."

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool is calling for tenders for a new terminal with a storage capacity of six million bushels, in addition to a work house with a capacity of 900,000 bushels. It will in reality be a seven million bushel house with a maximum handling capacity of approximately 500 cars of grain daily.

North Dakota is drawing on Canada for pure Marquis seed wheat to rehabilitate the strain becoming impure in some sections of that State. Marquis wheat in North Dakota is becoming mixed with other varieties and also appears to be reverting back to the types of its parent varieties as intimated by the number of bearded heads in many fields.

Following is copy of a paragraph in a letter just to hand from Mrs. Emily Crawford of Fort St. John, B.C., dealing with a false impression left in connection with the number of acres she has: "Allow me to thank you for your very instructive and encouraging letter of September 13th. You seemed to grasp the situation and take every point into consideration. Since writing to you I have been deluged with letters, all of which I am glad to answer, but it places me in a false position. The papers have got it that I personally have 1000 acres of wheat, instead of the whole district. I would be glad to have you correct it, as I do not want to appear in a false position. Were I the happy possessor of 1000 acres of wheat I would almost compel railway service. I do think, however, it will not be long before we have a railroad."

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE CROPS

The Argentine wheat crop, according to the preliminary official estimate, will total about 240,000,000 bushels this season. This is about 20,000,000 bushels above last season's harvest and more than 50,000,000 bushels larger than the production two years ago. From present indications there will be around 20,000,000 bushels of old crop grain to be carried over January 1. Assuming a domestic disappearance of around 80,000,000 bushels there will be between 180,000,000-

(Continued on page 22)

Grain Commission States Its Objections to Granting Appeal on "Condition" of Grain

Submits to U.F.A. Executive Copy of Memorandum Dealing with Appeal on Moisture.

Under Section 93, Subsection 1 of the Canada Grain Act, provision is made that when the owner or possessor of any grain, or any other person having an interest therein, is not satisfied with the inspecting officer's grading, an appeal may be made to the Board of Grain Appeal at Calgary or Winnipeg.

The question has arisen, in view of the above Section of the Act, whether the owner or possessor of grain has the right to appeal to the Boards of Grain Appeal for a decision as to the inspector's grading when grain has been graded "No Grade Tough" or "No Grade Damp," as well as when grain has been graded "Straight Grade," without any notation as to its condition.

Duties of Inspectors

The duties of Grain Inspecting Officers are to grade grain in accordance with the several provisions contained in the Canada Grain Act. The statutory or contract grades of wheat, known as No. 1, 2 and 3 Northern, are graded in accordance with the definitions provided in Section 96 of the Act. The commercial grades of wheat known as No. 4, 5 and 6 are graded by the inspecting officers in accordance with the Commercial Grade samples, so selected by the Western Grain Standards Board.

The act also provides that wheat in the contract and commercial grades which is unsound, musty, dirty, smutty or sprouted shall be classed as "Rejected" with the inspector's notations recorded on the certificate as to the quality and condition. Under Section 103 all good grain that has an excessive moisture being Tough, Damp or Wet, or otherwise unfit for warehousing, shall be entered on the inspecting officer's books as "No Grade" with his notations as to quality and condition.

From the above it will be noted that the inspecting officer's duties are defined very clearly, insofar as the grading of contract and commercial grades of wheat is concerned, but if such grades of wheat contain an excessive amount of moisture which renders it unfit for warehousing, although such wheat may be good in every other respect to be graded in either contract or commercial grades of wheat, the inspector shall record on the certificate the words "No Grade."

The words, "No Grade," therefore in the grading of grain, refer to the condition or moisture content.

If Subsection 1 of Section 93 is read very carefully, it implies that the owner may appeal against the Inspecting Officer's grading, but it does not definitely state that appeals may be made as to the condition of the grain.

It would appear to the Board, however, that although the act does not definitely state that appeals may be made as to the condition of grain, the producer, or owner, should have that right if it would result in a better system being evolved, whereby the grade and condition of his grain could be more accurately determined.

"Condition" is Changing Factor

However, since the grading of grain was authorized by the Manitoba Grain Act and the Canada Grain Act, the Inspection Department has always maintained that as the condition of the grain

At the last meeting of the Executive of the U.F.A. it was decided to write the Board of Grain Commissioners to ascertain why the right to appeal on the "condition" of grain, which was granted for a short time last fall, had been discontinued. In reply a copy of the memorandum which we print below was received by H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President, from T. F. Rathbone, Secretary of the Commission. This memorandum was submitted by the Board to the Honorable the Minister of Trade and Commerce."

was an ever-changing, variable factor, no appeals could be held on condition.

Many cases have been brought to the attention of the Board where cars of grain have been graded Straight Grade at Winnipeg, and when, two or three weeks later the same cars of grain have been placed for unloading at the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, the grain was found to be Tough and in some cases it has even been found to be in a heating condition.

It is also a well-known fact that great difficulty was experienced during the harvesting of the 1925-26 and 1926-27 crops, owing to the unfavorable climatic conditions which prevailed during the threshing season. This resulted in a large number of cars of grain being graded Tough or Damp, necessitating the drying equipment throughout the whole Western Inspection Division working twenty-four hours continuously during the handling of these crops.

At the close of navigation last year, there were approximately seven thousand cars of grain in the railway yards at Fort William and Port Arthur, the majority of which had been graded Tough or Damp by the Inspection Department at Winnipeg and which had to remain in the railway yards until such time as space could be provided in the elevators to take care of same.

If Appeals Had Been Allowed

If appeals on condition had been allowed on these cars of grain, which were standing in the railway yards for three or four months, there is no doubt that many cars of grain which were originally graded "Tough" would have been determined "Damp" and many cars which were originally graded "Straight" would have been determined as "Tough."

Owing to the large amount of grain which was graded "Tough" and "Damp" during the past two years, the Board had installed throughout its several inspection offices, sufficient moisture testing equipment to enable the Inspection Branches to make moisture tests of practically all cars of grain which were considered to contain an excessive amount of moisture.

Head Chemist's Statement

In order for the Inspection Department to determine what amount of moisture may be allowed in wheat which was fit for warehousing, they had to rely on information and the result of experiments

conducted by the Grain Research Laboratory over a period of many years. The head chemist in charge of this laboratory has definitely stated, from the result of experiments conducted by the laboratory, that wheat containing more than 14.4 per cent of moisture is not fit for warehousing.

In the light of this information the Inspection Department issued instructions at the beginning of last crop year, that all wheat containing from 14.5 per cent to 17 per cent moisture would be graded "No Grade Tough" and all wheat containing moisture in excess of 17 per cent would be graded "No Grade Damp."

Although this regulation had been issued, many cars of wheat were found on arrival at Winnipeg to contain a moisture content as high as 15 per cent which wheat was allowed to go into the straight grades, for the reason that many types of wheat may contain a natural percentage of moisture over 14.5 per cent and yet be considered safe for warehousing whereas other types and varieties of wheat containing only 14.4 per cent of moisture through unfavorable climatic conditions would be unsafe to grade as straight grade, fit for warehousing.

Although the Inspection Department and the trade in general, have always been of the opinion that the inspector alone was the sole judge as to the condition of grain, representations were made to the Board and the Department that the producer should have the right to appeal on the condition as well as the grade of grain.

Decided to Give Trial

In view of these representations, and after much consideration, the Board decided in order to give this a trial, to issue a regulation allowing appeals to be made on the condition of grain during the months of August and September of the present year, with the view, principally, of ascertaining whether a system could be devised whereby this could be worked out from a practical viewpoint and also to see if any appeals were made and the result of such appeals.

At the time this regulation was issued all interested parties were advised that the question of allowing appeals on condition would be thoroughly discussed at the Board's annual tariff session at Winnipeg on August 24th, in order that the views of all concerned might be recorded.

At this meeting a very full and frank discussion was heard. Mr. G. G. Coote, M.P. for Macleod, Alberta, on behalf of the grain producers of Alberta, voiced his reasons why in his opinion the producer had the right to appeal on any decision given by the grain inspecting officers in connection with the grading of all grain. Dr. Magill, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, also stated the view of the trade, after which a general discussion followed, in the course of which a representative of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, stated very definitely, in reply to a question asked by Commissioner Robinson, that it was a well known fact that if appeals on condition had been allowed during the past crop year many hundreds of cars of grain would have been graded Tough which had been allowed to go

forward as Straight grade by the Inspection Department.

Since the above meeting was held the Board has carefully considered this matter from all angles and is satisfied that the Canada Grain Act never intended that the moisture content of grain should be a factor in determining its grade.

The Board is further satisfied from the information it has received from its chief inspecting officers and from its experience through the operation of its several public terminal elevators that the condition of all classes of grain is liable to change from time to time, resulting in the uncertainty of definitely determining its final condition or moisture content until the grain is actually in the milling process.

If Appeal Were Allowed

If it should be decided to allow appeals on condition, it would be absolutely necessary, in fact compulsory, to have provided in the Canada Grain Act a definite moisture content that straight grades of grain may contain. This would mean that when appeals were made, if the moisture test showed that the grain appealed contained more than the amount of moisture as provided in the act, it would necessarily be graded Tough or Damp as the case may be. This would no doubt result in hundreds of cars of grain which are now being allowed in the Straight grades, to be graded Tough, which, needless to say, would penalize the producer to a very appreciable extent.

To further illustrate the impracticability of determining the final condition or moisture content of grain a cargo of, say, 350,000 bushels of wheat may be graded Straight grade at the time of loading into a lake vessel, but on arrival at the Bay or Lower Lake port elevators, the receiving elevator, shipper or owner may, if appeals on condition were allowed, challenge the grading of this grain on account of its condition.

If proper official samples were drawn at the time of unloading this cargo, and should the Board of Grain Appeal find even one half of one per cent more moisture than might be provided in the Canada Grain Act for straight grades of grain, it would have no option but to render a decision that the grain was Tough, which would result in a loss to the elevator or the shipper of the grain in question according to the spread in prices of the two grades of grain.

Provisions of Act

Under the provisions of Section 90 and 91 of the Canada Grain Act inspection of Western grown grain is final at Fort William or Port Arthur and cargoes leaving the Head of the Lakes are not subject to any reinspection, unless such grain is, in the opinion of the Eastern elevator operators, in danger of becoming out of condition. This is borne out more particularly by Subsection 2 of Section 91, which provides that when once grain has been graded, the grade designated by the inspector, or by the Board of Grain Appeal, can not be regraded under any consideration, but if it should be found to be out of condition the inspecting officer shall endorse on the original certificate a statement of the facts and date such reinspection was made. This condition noted at the time of inspection may vary through circumstances over which no one has control and under these circumstances the Board believes that even if appeals on condition were allowed the condition may change even after an appeal was made.

Therefore, if appeals on condition were allowed the operators of Eastern Elevators

(Continued on page 17)

SPILLERS

AT ALL
GOOD GROCERS

"BAKE-RITE"

The HOUSEWIFE'S FLOUR
WITH THE
UNCONDITIONAL
GUARANTEE of QUALITY

FLOUR

Do You Want to Fly?

REGISTER NOW

WITH THE CALGARY AERO CLUB

in order that you may qualify this spring for flying instruction on the D. H. Moth Light Aeroplanes, equipped with the *Mark II, Cirrus Engine, "Engine of the Clouds."* Training is under the supervision of experienced war Pilots who follow the practice of the Famous Gosport School of Flying.

Calgary Aero Club Plane



Write to **CAPTAIN F. R. MCCALL**

President Calgary Aero Club, care of Government Vendors, Calgary, Alta.

Pool Wheat Handled

at all

Alberta Pacific

Elevators

Interests of the United Farm Women

A New Year's Message and Good Wishes for the Convention

Warwickshire, England

Dear Farm Women:

When you read this it will be quite time for me to wish you a happy New Year.

When I write these lines in England, however, everybody is thinking about the coming Christmas season, and I hear all the good housewives asking each other if they have made their Christmas puddings. If they let the making of them run over until December it seems most remiss. Also the shops for some weeks have had notices warning us of the closing of the Christmas posts for Canada, Kenya, India, Australia and all remote parts of the earth. One sees how many little ties this little Island has all over the world. To me it is difficult to realize that Christmas is so near, for it does not look "Christmassy." On looking out one sees the green of the lawns, of the ivy on the walls, of the privet hedges, of many of the trees—ivy and laurel and yew and spruces.

A View From the Cotswolds

In a week or two I am returning to Canada, but before I leave for home I wish I could tell you of so many more beautiful places I have seen. For instance the Cotswold Hills that rise wold on wold. When one is on the height of land the view is magnificent, although I laugh and tell them that all English views are accompanied by "It is too bad it isn't a clear day, for the view from here on a clear day is really beautiful." Of course that is a slight exaggeration, and I must also admit that I have been here the worst summer for years.

I think, however, that living in a part of Alberta that has suffered from lack of rain for several years has had the effect of making me rather like the dull days here, and many of the pictures I have seen took on an additional beauty when they were framed in soft clouds of mist. In fact I began to announce that the weather did not affect me, but I had to retract the statement in the end. At the last of September we had three glorious days here; days that reminded me of harvest days at home. True that sometimes at home almost the only time I had to enjoy them was when I was coming back from taking the men's meals to the field, yet they seem the crown of the year there, and I was so reminded of them that I was utterly, wretchedly homesick for Alberta.

But to return to the Cotswolds with its beautiful beeches and charming villages—villages with most alluring names—"Bourton-on-the-Water," "Moreton-on-the-Marsh," "Stow-on-the-Wold," and all quite as interesting as the names imply; Chipping Campden, once the centre of the woollen trade, with its long village street a front of grey wall, for the gardens are all in the rear as so often is the case with the English gardens. Houses with beautiful windows that admitted as much light as possible for the hand looms of long ago, and many with sun-dials in the dormers. The grey farm houses and buildings look so weathered and so enduring and beautiful that I feel I should

Mrs. Spencer, ("U.F.W.A.") who has consented to continue to write the opening letter appearing on this page in each issue, is now on the Atlantic en route to Canada. During the coming Parliamentary session at Ottawa she will contribute regularly a letter from the Capital.

be quite satisfied if they gave me one of their out buildings in which to live.

Kindly Epitaphs

I am always interested in the old churches and churchyards with their old tombs and old stones with their kindly epitaphs, many of them bearing evidence of being "home-made." I remember one old tomb several hundred years old in which a wife had paid tribute to her husband in several verses the last of which read:

"Love made me poet
And this I writt
My harte did doe yt
And not my witt."

I thought how very beautiful it was that this woman, realizing her lack of talent, had yet done her best, and one felt the spirit that prompted the tribute.

It seems a long ramble from the Cotswold tombs to thoughts of Christmas, but to me there is a great connection. In childhood, Christmas means giving and receiving gifts, or possibly in early childhood the receiving seems more important. As we grow older it is not the gifts we receive, but Christmas above all else means the spirit of goodwill and thoughtfulness for others, and the real Christmas spirit is the one that does not confine itself to the Christmas season but continues through the year.

I can recall two women especially, neither of whom could be called clever, but who have been absolute blessings to their neighborhood simply because of the spirit of kindness and thoughtfulness for others they have shown. That, it seems to me, is the present we can give our district and our fellow members through the year.

As I sat here wondering what to talk to you about in this letter my mind went back to various New Years in my own life and to the different places and the different circumstances under which they were spent. Many have lost themselves in the haze of the past, but some are clearly remembered because of some particularly happy association, and some alas, for quite different reasons. Memories run from "grave to gay" from the sublime to the ridiculous, and it is a sure sign of age to be recounting memories I believe!

One I remember most distinctly being at a watch night service; a rather unusual occurrence at our little country church, and I am afraid my memories of it are not particularly solemn. I was a young girl and went with some friends and their Mother, unaccustomed to the late hour, went to sleep and nodded with great lurches which seemed hugely funny to us.

Just before twelve, the minister asked us all to engage in silent prayer. Every head was bowed, and the moment seemed most solemn until the sexton arose and walked down the aisle in the Presbyterian hush to ring the bell, with the squeakiest boots I have ever heard in my life! I am afraid our efforts were concentrated on trying to stifle giggles.

All of us can look back probably to most checkered New Years, but I always think that Time has been most kindly. He covers with forgetfulness many of the unhappy moments of the past and allows pleasant ones to remain to make a happy memory for us. Even if we have had great sorrows, he is kindly and the most bitter grief becomes less trying as the years pass on.

Too often our looking back does not afford us the satisfaction it should; we are full of remorse for the mistakes. I always say I feel Paul must have had a glorious feeling to be able to say on looking back "I have fought a good fight." Yet we must not be depressed by the mistakes, we must start afresh.

Happiness a By-Product

When I wish you each and all a happy New Year, it seems strange how differently that may be answered for different people. To one, happiness means one thing, to a second something else, and to a third still another wish to gratify. The other day, I noticed, a popular after-dinner speaker said, "Experience is something you get when you are after something else." And it seems to me that that is the case with happiness. We see many whose chief desire is the accumulation of some material wealth, and that being gratified they are happy for awhile. We see others whose greatest efforts are put forth to have what they call a good time, and that satisfies for a season, but in both cases when youth begins to leave and old age approaches, there is no foundation for real happiness.

The happiest people are not the ones who have the easiest time, nor the most useful the ones who have amassed the most. A wayside pulpit the other day read, "The man who did the most good in the world was the poorest."

Again I wish you a happy New Year, a year that will make you glad when you recall its memories, a year of real happiness because you have helped this old world moving on in Time.

Also I wish those of you who attend, a successful Convention which will be a help to you and the members you represent.

Yours sincerely,
"U.F.W.A."

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

In the report of the December meeting of the Calgary U.F.W.A. Local, the name of Mrs. Flett was given as vice-president. This should have read Mrs. J. F. Dole.

WOODVILLE'S BUSY YEAR

Woodville U.F.W.A. Local have had a busy year, writes the secretary, Mrs. Hilda Thompson, "giving concerts and dances to help swell the funds. Last year we donated four prizes—New Testaments—to the children who memorized

the Ten Commandments. The annual picnic, twice postponed on account of very bad weather, was finally held as a U.F.A. banquet at the schoolhouse—52 people doing justice to a very enjoyable supper. An impromptu program was arranged and enjoyed by all. Two U.F.W.A. directors—Mrs. Postans and Mrs. McNaughton—visited the Local and gave splendid talks on co-operation and organization work. Delegates were sent to two conventions; a parcel was donated to be sent to a sick child in hospital. The annual meeting, held on December 15th, concluded a year of successful work."

ENDORSE PRINCIPLE

Crerar U.F.W.A. Local have gone on record as endorsing the principle of sterilization of the mentally unfit, according to a report from the secretary, Mrs. D. J. McMahon.

AT FENN U.F.W.A.

Mrs. Banner, who attended the recent special meeting of the U.F.W.A., gave a very interesting address to a small gathering of members. The next meeting of the Fenn Local will be held at the home of Mrs. Bob Wallace, a combined meeting of the men's and women's associations, on Wednesday, December 14th.—*Big Valley News.*

HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the U.F.W.A. was held on the 3rd of December when several resolutions to be presented at the Annual Conventions were passed and afterwards the financial statement was read by the retiring secretary, Mrs. T. Semple. The election of officers for 1928 resulted as follows: President, Mrs. P. Jamieson; Vice-President, Mrs. T. Semple; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss W. Edgar.—*Aliz Free Press.*

MAKE PRESENTATION

At the regular meeting of Ranfurly U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. W. D. McNaughton, several of the subjects that will come before the Annual Convention were discussed, including matters relating to health, immigration and education. Mrs. Angus McDonald was chosen delegate, with Mrs. J. F. Maloney substitute. A presentation was made to Mrs. E. A. Rodwell, who is leaving the district, by Mrs. F. Austin, who expressed the regret of the Local at losing one of their first members.

AN ATTRACTIVE PROGRAM

Mrs. Gibson, secretary of Rumsey U.F.W.A. Local, has forwarded a copy of their printed program for 1927, an attractive 12-page booklet. The advertisements, writes Mrs. Gibson, "completely covered the cost of printing. Over 100 copies were distributed through the district, and a number to outside individuals and organizations.

"The topics for the various meetings were skillfully handled, and the program was carried out exactly as arranged.

"Our Local bought and paid for a kitchen for our U.F.A. hall in Rumsey, and was engaged during the whole year in community work of some kind. A successful course in basketry was also enjoyed, while the visit of the 'Travelling Clinic' will be one of the historical events of the district, so great was the appreciation of the people for the work done by the doctors and nurses.

"We have the satisfaction of knowing

FISH - FRESH FROZEN

A FEW REAL SPECIAL PRICES—GUARANTEED
THIS WINTER'S FISH

LAKE SUPERIOR FRESH FROZEN HERRING, 100 lb. sack, per sack				\$3.70
Jack Fish, Headless and Dressed, per lb.	7c	White Fish, Dressed, per lb.	11c	
Jack Fish, Round, per lb.	5c	Pickarel, per lb.	10c	
Tullbees or Family Whitefish, per lb.	6c	Goldeyes, large, per lb.	7c	
Atlantic Cod, Dressed, per lb.	10c	Suckers or Mulletts, per lb.	3c	
Choice B.C. Red Salmon, per lb.	15c	Brills or Soles, per lb.	10c	

The above Prices are on 100 lb. lots, packed in sacks or boxes. Write for special catalogue containing all varieties of Fish. The above Fish we guarantee as this year's catch. Send cash with orders. In case of prepay station enclose sufficient extra to repay charge or give nearest point where agent is located. Reference—Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg

THE CONSUMERS' FISH COMPANY

WINNIPEG, Manitoba



Jimmy, Mary and Robert
are eating bread made from

Robin Hood FLOUR



Positive "MONEY BACK" Guarantee in each bag.

A GREAT MARKETING ORGANIZATION

In United Livestock Growers the farmers of Western Canada have a great livestock Marketing Organization.

Thousands more producers in Western Canada ship livestock to United Livestock Growers than to any other livestock agency in the West.

United Livestock Growers has more customers buying livestock from it than has any other livestock agency in the West.

Many new customers have been developed in the United States and Eastern Canada for Western Stocker and Feeder cattle.

Through its customers and connections, and through the information it has constantly available, United Livestock Growers is always able to get the best possible price for livestock entrusted to it for sale.

Ship your livestock through your shipping Association for sale by

United Livestock Growers

Calgary

Moose Jaw

Winnipeg

Edmonton

**Mail Your Watch
FOR REPAIRS TO
H. R. CHAUNCEY, LTD.
JEWELLERS**

116-8th Avenue East - CALGARY

**KODAK FINISHING
EVERYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY**

Return Postage Paid on All Work

We have been doing photographic work in Calgary for years and employ none but experts in our laboratories.

Mail your work to W. J. OLIVER

128a Eighth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

that there is a substantial balance on hand, to start another year."

The program begins with the names of the officers, and some reasons "Why Every Farm Woman Should Join the U.F.W.A.", the last being, "Because the U.F.W.A. stands for organization, education and co-operation." The subjects discussed at the meetings were: Summary of World Events in 1926; Dress-making; Co-operative Marketing; In Lighter Vein; What Is a Home? Canada; Music, Art and Poetry; Canadian Authors; Canning; How Should We Measure Success in Life? Diet in Relation to Health.

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Lougheed Bldg., Calgary. Allow ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6001. Ladies' Apron Frock.

Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 3 yards of 36 inch material together with 1-4 yard of contrasting material. The width of the Frock at the lower edge is 2 yards. Price 15c.

6018. Child's undergarment.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 1 1-4 yard of 36 inch material. Price 15c.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Raisin Pie. Cook until tender, 1 cup raisins in just enough water to cover; mix and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 well beaten egg, 1 tablespoon flour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sweet cream. Cook together for a few moments, and fill a freshly baked pie shell. Serve with

sweetened and flavored whipped cream. (Mrs. Fred Bailey, Alsask.)

Dutch Apple Cake. 1 cup scalded milk, 1-3 cup butter, 1-3 cup sugar, 1-3 teaspoon salt, 1 yeast cake, 2 eggs, flour, melted butter, 5 sour apples, 1-4 cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon, 2 tablespoons currants. Mix first four ingredients; when luke-warm add yeast-cake (dissolved), eggs unbeaten, and flour to make a soft dough. Cover, let rise, beat thoroughly, let rise again, spread in a buttered dripping pan as thinly as possible, and brush over with melted butter. Pare, cut in eighths, and core the apples; press sharp edges of apples into the dough in parallel rows, lengthwise of pan. Sprinkle with sugar mixed with cinnamon and currants. Cover, let rise, and bake in moderate oven 30 minutes. Cut in squares and serve hot or cold with sweetened whipped cream. (Mrs. Edith T. Davis, Nanton.)

Cherry Cake. 4 oz. butter, 4 oz. castor sugar, 3 eggs, grated rind of lemon, 4 oz. candied cherries, 8 oz. flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful baking powder. Beat butter and sugar to a cream, add the eggs well beaten, also the flour and lemon rind. Beat 10 minutes, add cherries and baking powder. Pour into a mould lined with butter paper, and bake in a slow oven for 2 hours. Note: The mixture should be just stiff enough to prevent the cherries from sinking to the bottom in baking. If too stiff, add a little milk. (Mrs. W. C. Kerr, Calgary.)

A YEAR'S ACTIVITIES

"During the year the High River U.F.W.A. Local held 12 regular and 2 special meetings," writes the secretary, Mrs. MacLeod. "At each meeting we had a discussion on Current Events, and we had papers on the different subjects stressed by our organization.

"We gave a farewell party and presentation to Mrs. Driver, our former secretary, who was returning to the States.

"At our first special meeting we had Mrs. Field, second vice-president of the

Provincial organization, discuss health problems. To this meeting we invited all surrounding Locals.

"At our other special meeting we had Mrs. Jamieson, of Vancouver, who spoke on Canada's part in peace. All of the ladies' organizations of the town joined us in making it a success. We had a good attendance and a splendid address.

"We won first prize in the Diamond Jubilee celebration with a float entitled World Peace.

"We hold our meetings in the homes, and this year they have been exceptionally well attended and interesting."

In addition, some of the subjects discussed at the meetings during the year, according to the program forwarded by Mrs. MacLeod, were: Resolutions for Convention; report of delegates; home decorating; Junior work; immigration; literary review; education; laws for women; social service. The program also included a one-act play.

At the annual meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Kiser, the present officers were unanimously re-elected; Mrs. Kiser as president, Mrs. D. A. Fraser as vice-President, and Mrs. H. B. MacLeod as Secretary.

THREE NEW LOCALS

Three new U.F.W.A. Locals and one new Junior Local were organized by Mrs. A. H. Warr, of Waskatenau, U.F.W.A. Director for Athabasca, during a speaking tour just completed. Mrs. Warr addressed meetings at Baptiste Lake school, Athabasca Town Hall, Grosmont, Meanook, Colinton, Parkhurst, Clyde, Tawatinaw and Pine Valley.

Grosmont U.F.W.A., one of the new U.F.W.A. Locals, elected as officers Mrs. Barr and Mrs. Geo. Cooke. This Local decided to hold a dance on January 2nd, and to pay their membership fees out of the proceeds.

Mrs. Henry Stevenger and Mrs. W. Burchett were elected officers pro tem of the Pine Valley U.F.W.A. Local; while the officers of the new Clyde Local are Mrs. J. H. Fry and Mrs. Neil Forbes.

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Study of Peace and Peace Methods

Dear Juniors:

At this time of the year, when thoughts of good will and peace fill the minds of men, I would like to see in all our Junior Locals some time set apart for a study of peace and peace methods. Our organization is working toward peace, but I wonder how much our young people know about this most important subject, and how much thought they give to it.

How many of the young people in our Locals have read about the International Peace Bridge connecting Fort Erie, Ontario, with Buffalo, New York? This bridge was dedicated on August 7th, 1927, by the Prince of Wales, and the ceremony was attended by Prince George, Premier Baldwin, of England, Premier King, Vice-President Dawes and Secretary Kellogg, of the United States. It marks the passing of over a century of peace between Canada and the United States.

In dedicating the bridge, the Prince of Wales said: "May this bridge be not only a physical and material link between Canada and the United States, but may

it also be symbolical of the maintenance of their friendly contacts by those who live on both sides of the frontier; may it serve also as a continual reminder to those who will use it, and to all of us, that to seek peace and ensure it is the highest duty both of this generation and of those which are yet to come."

This Peace Bridge is the fourth monument in the world, erected to symbolize a people's desire for peace. In September 1921, a Peace Arch was erected between Canada and the United States at White Rock, B.C., and Blaine, Washington, and on the Canadian side bears this inscription, "Children of a Common Mother." Another is between Norway and Sweden, and pledges peace between the two countries. The fourth is the Christ of the Andes, between Argentina and Chile, which declares that peace between these two countries shall never be broken. This Statue was made from some cannon and dragged 12,000 feet up the side of the mountains, where it stands, a figure of Christ, holding in His left hand a Cross and His right hand up in blessing.

Surely the time will come when thought will replace force, when man will come to

see that the greatest bravery, the greatest service, is not shown on the battle field, and when men will cheer and applaud not those who go out to slay others, but who are fighting a different kind of battle—who are "soldiers of the common good."

Sincerely yours,

EDNA M. HULL,
Secretary.

NOT DETERRED BY BLIZZARD

In spite of the blizzard and cold the Eckville Juniors held their regular monthly meeting, although only a very few of the young people were able to be present. The regular monthly business was done, and the Secretary, Mr. Bert Lundberg, read the yearly program, which was discussed by the Juniors.

CROCUS PLAINS JUNIORS

Owing to the weather the Crocus Plains Junior Local has held no meeting since the summer, but they arranged a Christmas Concert, and Miss Helen Zinn, the Secretary, says they hope to soon be able to hold a dance. Last year the Crocus Plains Juniors held a number of very successful parties and dances and they hope to be able to do the same this season.

COUNTRY vs. CITY LIFE

The November meeting of the Intermediate Juniors, No. 33, was held at the home of one of the members, when a most enjoyable evening was spent. Four of the young people engaged in a debate, "Country vs. City Life," "City Life" being triumphant. After the business session the hostess, Mrs. Gillies, assisted by Miss G. Strandquist, served dainty refreshments, and the remainder of the evening was spent in social enjoyment.

LOCKHART JUNIORS ELECT OFFICERS

At the twenty-second meeting of the Lockhart Juniors the officers for the New Year were elected as follows: President, Jas. Robson, Vice-President, Marion Edwards, Secretary, Elmer Calkins. An impromptu program was then held, everyone being compelled to recite or pay a fine of fifteen cents. It was also decided that a Leap-year dance be held on January 6th. The Juniors will serve a supper—every Junior family to bring a cake or pie.

TWO NEW LOCALS

We can report the organizing of two new Locals during the past few days. Mrs. Warr, U.F.W.A. representative on the Junior Committee, reports the Baptist Lake Local with Miss Mabel Jamison Secretary pro tem. These young people will meet every third Saturday in the month at the homes of the members, and the first meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Bosman. And we have the Willowdale Juniors of Round Hill, with Mr. Jonathan Toule as Secretary. Perhaps some of our young people will recall meeting Mr. Toule at the Junior Conference in June. This Local has a paid-up membership of thirteen, with eight signing the roll but not paid up.

HILLSIDE WIDE-AWAKES

The November meeting of the Hillside Wide-Awake Juniors was held at the home of the President when arrangements were made for the holding of a box social some time in February. This is going to take the form of a concert, it was de-

cided at a later meeting. At the Annual meeting the officers were elected as follows: President, Miss Kathleen Marr, vice-president, Miss Barbara Marr; Secretary-Treasurer, Jas. Hoskins. The Hillside Wide-Awakes have a good sized sum of money to their credit to start the New Year with. They are taking up the reading course, and are planning to send two delegates to the Junior Conference.

JUNIORS AT LETHBRIDGE ANNUAL CONVENTION

The Lethbridge District Convention took place Tuesday, December 20th, and the Juniors held a separate session Tuesday morning. Miss Molly Coupland was in the chair, and the speakers were the Junior President, Mr. Charlie Mills, who spoke on the Junior Conference and other features of the organization, Mrs. F. E. Wyman, First Vice-President of the U.F.W.A., who talked to the Juniors on keeping up the young people's interest in farming, and Miss Hull, from Central Office.

In the afternoon, part of the program was given over to the Juniors, when Miss Coupland spoke on creating interest in the Junior Organization and introduced to the Convention Mr. Mills and Miss Hull. Mr. Mills gave a very fine talk on the different aspects of Junior work, stressing the Junior Conference and Reading Course. Miss Hull also spoke.

GRAIN COMMISSION STATES ITS OBJECTION, Etc.

(Continued from page 13)

owners or shippers of grain and also the receivers in Great Britain and the Continent would be entitled to appeal on the condition of the grain at the time of unloading.

Should cargoes of grain be found on appeal to contain a slight excess of moisture it would be very difficult with our present system of handling grain to determine at what point the grain in question may have gone out of condition.

Will Challenge Moisture Content

At the present time licensed public terminal elevators at the Head of the Lakes may refuse to receive Tough or Damp grain for storage and if appeals on condition were permitted it is only natural to assume that the public as well as the private elevators, will challenge the moisture content of every car of grain placed for unloading if there is any doubt as to its moisture content, for the reason that if these elevators issue a warehouse receipt for a Straight grade they are, under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, bound to deliver grain in accordance with the warehouse receipt issued.

If the elevator operators at the Head of the Lakes did not challenge the moisture content of cars of grain placed for unloading, they would in all probability find, when loading grain out for which Straight grade warehouse receipts have been issued, that the unloading transfer elevator, owner or shipper, may appeal on the condition of such grain and although through no fault of the elevator the grain may, when being tested by the Board of Grain Appeal, be found to contain more moisture than might be allowed in the act for Straight grades, which would result in a very serious loss to the elevator originally shipping the grain.

For the purpose of appeals the method of securing proper official representative samples of cargoes of grain has had the serious consideration of the Board and

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



IS ALWAYS RELIABLE

E.W. GILLET CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CAN.

20 Yds. Silks, \$5 Pongees, Etc.,

7 yards Lovely Rayon Silk in the very finest weaves, 4 yards quality Cashmere, 4 yards high grade lustrous Sateens, 3 yards very best quality Flannelette, and 3 yards of the most beautiful Silky Pongee. We purchased from leading Mills their Remnants measuring not less than 3 to 4 yards each, 36 inches wide, at less than half the Mill price. Put up in 20 yard packages for \$5 and few cents postage, they are positively the most amazing Dress Goods values you ever bought. And that is not all—Send no Money. When parcel arrives pay your own Postman \$5 and few cents postage. If they are not the very biggest values you ever received, send them back and your money will be returned at once under our immediate Money Back Guarantee. You must write that letter now while full assortment on hand. And please show them to your neighbors. CANADIAN REMNANT CO., 420 St. Paul West, Montreal.



NOTICE

Legislative Assembly
of the Province
of Alberta.

NOTICE RELATIVE TO APPLICATIONS FOR PRIVATE BILLS

All petitions for Private Bills shall be in duplicate.

All Applications for Private Bills shall be advertised in four consecutive issues of the Alberta Gazette, also in four consecutive weekly issues in a newspaper published in English.

Every applicant for a Private Bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Legislature Assembly ten days prior to the opening day of session two copies of proposed Bill, Petitions in duplicate, accepted cheque made payable to the Provincial Treasurer for the sum of Two Hundred Dollars if proposed Bill does not exceed ten pages, and statutory declaration of advertising in Alberta Gazette and Newspaper.

Full particulars regarding Private Bills may be had on application to the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, or see Extract from Rules relating to Private Bills as published in the Alberta Gazette.

ROBT. A. ANDISON,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

it believes that it would be very difficult to obtain truly representative samples of the cargoes of grain at the time of unloading at the Lake ports or Montreal, which have to be submitted to the Appeal Board in order that the moisture content may be determined.

U.S. Regulations

It is also of interest to note that under the grading regulations of the United States, if grain contains moisture in excess of that provided in such regulations, it is graded in accordance with its actual moisture content and in many cases grain is lowered a grade for each half of one per cent of excess moisture.

Under our present system the Inspection Department gives to the producers all the benefits of any doubts which may exist as to the warehousing qualities when grading grain; whereas if appeals on condition were granted both the Inspection Department and the Board of Grain Appeal would be compelled to grade grain Straight, Tough or Damp, on the basis of any stated moisture content provided in the Act.

The Board is unanimously of the opinion that if appeals on condition were still permitted it would not be in the best interests of the Producer. In view of this, and for the reasons above mentioned, the regulation allowing any further appeals to be made on the condition of grain has, therefore, been cancelled.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) F. J. RATHBONE,

Secretary.

Correspondence

RUSSIAN RELATIONS AND THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

As a farmer and rancher of 25 years standing in Alberta, and as a Canadian who believes in the motto "Canada First," may I express my hearty approval of the evident intention behind the resolution from Battle River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, deploring the breach of our relationships with Russia. I think it would be most unfortunate if the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. should fail to go on record in favor of resuming these relations and I hope that action will be taken in this matter by the Federal Government at an early date.

Let me explain clearly that I am concerned in this matter from a Canadian standpoint, and from the standpoint of one of the principal industries of this country, the horse industry.

A Depressed Industry

I have been interested in horses since I came west, and have suffered, with large numbers of others, from the depression in prices which followed the war. During the war very few horses were sold from Canada, the Allies being obliged to purchase from the United States to a large extent under credits granted by that country. We were told that after the war there would be lots of opportunities to open up markets for our horses, but these opportunities did not come, and we were more or less in a state of desperation when representatives of the Russian Government came to this country, and after negotiations in which Senator Riley and myself and other Albertans who had horses to sell took part, with the energetic assistance of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, purchased upwards of 3000 horses in

1927, nearly all of them in Alberta. This had a stimulating effect on what had been a dead market. There has been in consequence a better feeling towards horses recently than there had been for years. Anything in the nature of a foreign market being developed for Canadian horses was bound to have that effect, and the Russians needed a class of horses for which there is no demand here.

Bad Effect of Breach

Canada broke off relations with Russia when we were arranging large shipments to that country, and in consequence considerable difficulty was met with in closing the deal. It has been said that we did in fact complete the deal, after all, but I wish to point out that there is nothing certain about the future, and that we may be in serious danger of losing a valuable market. The Russians need horses badly, and they are anxious to make large purchases abroad. This year's purchases were merely a beginning. There is no certainty that they will deal with us any more than they can help, since relations have been broken, but I am satisfied that the re-establishment of diplomatic relations would bring us a great deal of much needed business.

Let me say that the horsemen of Alberta feel grateful to the Dominion and Alberta Governments, particularly to Mr. Motherwell and Mr. Hoadley, the Ministers of Agriculture, for what they have done in the past in an effort to secure markets. Mr. Hoadley is entitled to a great deal more credit than is commonly given him in this connection. I should also especially like to express appreciation of the work of Mr. J. S. McCallum and Mr. Duncan Brown, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and Mr. J. M. Dillon, who acted for the Department here. They all worked hard for us in connection with the Russian contract. I hope that the Ottawa Government will take early steps to assure us of other contracts by re-opening our relationships with Russia.

The Russian Representatives

Mr. Louis Kon, the representative of the Russian Government in Canada, gave a great deal of service to us, and was courteous and businesslike in all his dealings, and it was through his special intervention that we were able to complete the contract for the sale of our horses this year, after relations were broken off. Mr. Kon himself, of course, has lived in Canada for 20 years. I must say also that the Russian buyers sent over by the Russian Government were very fine men, and did their work well and thoroughly here.

Surely the time has come when we should not be dependent for our trade relations upon the action of some Minister in the British Cabinet. There seems to have been a lot of controversy in Great Britain about this matter, and there are strong business interests there which regret the breach in diplomatic relationships, which is causing loss of business. But why should Canada suffer too? There was something said at the last Imperial Conference in London, I understand, about the autonomy of this country in foreign relationships. I think we should assert our right to autonomy, and not sacrifice in any degree our own chances of prosperity because a British Government which we had no share in electing has taken a certain course in international relationships.

I am a Canadian, and as stated before, have been an Albertan for 25 years. I have ranching interests in the Alderson

district and farming interests at Claresholm, Olds and Pincher Creek, and I think that I am fully warranted in urging that in dealing with this matter at the U.F.A. Convention we should be guided by the principle of "Canada First."

Yours fraternally,

J. J. BOWLEN.

3403 Sixth St. West, Calgary.

A number of letters to the editor are unavoidably held over.

EARLIE PLANS FOR WINTER

Tough wheat and tough weather, says Mr. Wilfred G. Pearce, secretary of Earlie U.F.A. Local, have been quite a hindrance to steady meetings. However, some interesting meetings have been arranged for the winter months.

AN AGGRESSOR NATION

(By Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University)

The world has been waiting for this definition (of aggressive war) for a generation. Up to the present time no nation has in its own eyes fought any but a defensive war. A nation may admit that it began hostilities, but its explanation is that it did so as a measure of defence and to anticipate attack. Very well. Let us then define an aggressor in terms that anyone can understand as a nation which, having agreed to submit international differences to conciliation, arbitration, or judicial settlement, began hostilities without having done so.

THE REFORMER

"A reformer is one who sets forth cheerfully toward sure defeat. His serene persistence against stone walls invites derision from those who have never been touched by his religion and do not know what fun it is. He never seems victorious, for if he were visibly winning, he would forthwith cease to be dubbed 'reformer.' It is his peculiar function to embrace the hopeless cause when it can win no other friends and when its obvious futility repels that thick-necked, practical, timorous type of citizen to whom the outward appearance of success is so dear. Yet, in time, the reformer's little movement becomes respectable and his little minority proves that it can grow and presently the statesman joins it and takes all the credit, cheerfully handed to him by the reformer as bribe for his support. And then comes the politician, rushing grandly to the succor of the victor. And all the crowd! The original reformer is lost in the shuffle then, but he doesn't care. For as the great band-wagon which he started goes thundering past with trumpets, the crowd in the intoxication of triumph leans over to jeer at him—a forlorn and lonely crank, confidently mustering a pitiful little odd-lot of followers along the roadside and setting them marching, while over their heads he lifts the curious banner of a new crusade!"—Richard S. Childs in the *National Municipal Review*, New York.

One of the amazing things about Mayor Thompson's inquiry into those school books is the fact that it is being conducted in English.—*New York Evening Post*.

Have you appointed your delegates to the U.F.A. Convention?

ELECTED TO CITY COUNCIL

W. H. A. Thomas, who was formerly engaged in farming in the Cereal district, where he was an active worker in the U.F.A., was elected to the Calgary City Council as a candidate of the Canadian Labor Party. Alderman Thomas is now principal of the Ogden school.

CIVIL AVIATION

Complete separation of civil aviation from the military force, and the placing of civil aviation under a civilian minister, instead of under the Minister of National Defence, is urged in a resolution adopted by the Calgary U.F.A. Local at its regular meeting held in the Loughheed Building on December 22nd. At present, although a distinction is made between civil and military flying, both branches are under the Minister responsible for the armed forces of Canada. The Local decided to send delegates to the East Calgary Federal Convention on January 16th, and pay a contribution of 25 cents per member to the Federal Association. It was also decided to institute a mock parliament, in conjunction with the Wheat Kernels and the Calgary U.F.W.A., and a committee was appointed to complete the necessary arrangements. The Local spent a great part of the evening in profitable discussion of the resolutions to come before the Annual Convention, a number of out-of-town visitors participating in the discussion. President E. R. Briggs was in the chair.

Resolutions for U.F.W.A. Convention

The following are among resolutions for the U.F.W.A. Annual Convention:

Re Lock Telephones

Whereas, there is considerable danger of storms during winter and summer to children attending rural schools and,

Whereas most rural districts are now supplied with telephones,

Therefore be it resolved, that we do petition the Department of Education to enquire into, and co-operate with the Provincial Government for the installation of lock telephones in all rural schools, and a special rate to be granted for same.

—De Winton U.F.W.A. Local, No. 240.

Constitutional Amendment

Resolved, That the Constitution be amended to allow of one delegate for every ten members or major portion thereof.—Gleichen U.F.W.A. Local, No. 101.

ARISTOCRACIES—TRUE AND FALSE

"The false aristocracies may be summed up in general terms as that of military domination, of birth domination, of intellectual domination, of wealth domination; whereas the true aristocracy towards which, we contend, things are now moving, is something that does not wish to dominate at all; and only does so by the magical power of the imitation instinct in the human race.

The genuine aristocracy for which we are all of us searching is characterized by a complete aversion to dominating anyone; and that is why, among the many false forms of the thing, both what we call political aristocracy and what we call aristocracy of wealth seems especially detestable and unreal."—John Cooper Parnis



AVIATION CALLS FOR YOUNG MEN!

A NEW and FASCINATING BUSINESS

Are you willing to utilize your spare time this Winter learning the most thrilling of sports; the most fascinating of sciences; the most romantic industry known?

If you are between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five—sound of body and mind, you should be interested in knowing how you can pleasantly acquire a Practical Knowledge of Aviation at home, and later, if desired, obtain your Pilot's License.

GET THE FREE BOOKLET.

Complete and Return the Coupon Below—NOW.

THE NORTHWEST AVIATION CO.

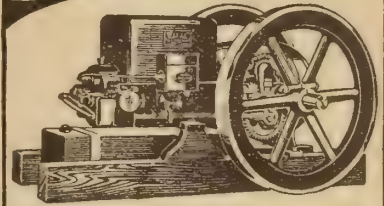
The Northwest Aviation Company, Winnipeg Manitoba.

I am interested in knowing how I can acquire a knowledge of Aviation. Without obligation on my part, please send me your FREE BOOKLET.

Name Age.....

Address Weight.....

Only **\$5** Down and a Year To Pay!



Babson Bros. offer the Great WITTE ENGINE

Yes, ONLY \$5.00 down buys this great engine. Used all over the world—from the snows of the Yukon to the burning sands of Arabia. More power at less expense. Dependable! Guaranteed! Greatest engine on the market! That's why we offer it to you on 10 Days FREE Trial. Use it for 10 Days FREE! If not satisfied—return it at our expense. If you keep it, pay only \$5.00 down—balance in easy monthly payments.

Comes completely equipped: Wico Magneto, square protected tank, die-cast removable bearings, speed and power regulator and throttling governor. Made by Witte. Guaranteed by Babson Bros. 60 NEW features. All sizes 1½ to 80 h.p.

Write Today

for NEW FREE WITTE BOOK, and free trial and easy payment offer. Ask about our Log and Tree Saws, 3 in-1 Saw Rigs or Pump Outfits, etc. Learn how this great Witte Engine WILL increase your farm profits. Write us NOW.

BABSON BROS., Ltd.

Dept. E141

110 Princess St., Winnipeg

311 King St., East, Toronto

10 Days
FREE
TRIAL



Prized possession of every well-conducted home, for ROYAL HOUSEHOLD is a Flour perfected by our milling experience of one and a quarter centuries.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

Mills at: WINNIPEG MEDICINE HAT EDMONTON

Ship Your Grain TO

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS
WINNIPEG

LOUGHEED BUILDING
CALGARY

Get the fullest possible protection

NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

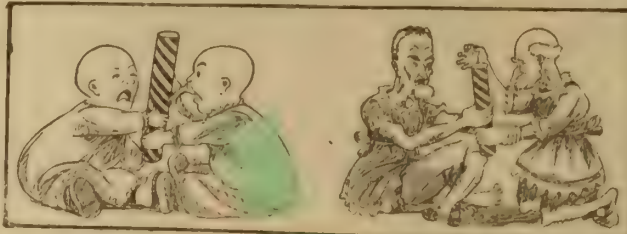
Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Ltd.

What Have We Learned in Two Years About the Dairy Pool?

By J. RUSSELL LOVE, M.L.A., Secretary Alberta Dairy Pool.

FACT No. 1.

We have found that competition is bred in the bone and that co-operation won't take it all out of us.



The Alberta Dairy Pool won't change human nature greatly in one generation, but it will help make us less suspicious of the other fellow.

Every mother's son of us, before we were 2 years old, would fight for the biggest stick of candy or the one with the reddest stripes. Ever since then some of us have been suspicious that we are getting beat on the test weight and grade of every can of cream we ship.

FACT No. 2.

The Alberta Dairy Pool must consolidate its strength where it will do the most good. If it is stretched over too much territory it is apt to get weak in the back. That's why it asked for a 60 per cent sign-up around each pool creamery in 1927. Did you help to get it?



Don't let the pool get weak in the back.

FACT No. 3.

The Alberta Dairy Industry is suffering from too much overhead. Too many creameries are riding on the producers' back.



Overhead is putting the Dairy business out of business.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING ABOUT IT?

You May Follow the Knocker or the Helper!

This Member Knocks

1. The Board of Directors from the President down to the Stenographer.

2. He condemns the policy of the Pool without investigating conditions.

3. He never use his ballot to elect delegates to elect a board of directors.



This Member Helps

1. By getting the members in his district to work together and discuss methods of making the Pool more successful

2. He attends the annual meeting even when not a delegate in order to get the facts.

3. He gets his U.F.A. Local to call a meeting of Pool members to elect a delegate.

THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL MUST GO FORWARD! HOW? THAT DEPENDS ON THE DELEGATES YOU ELECT.

See that your ballot counts by sending it to the Pool office by

JANUARY 17th, 1928 - Annual Meeting at Edmonton, Feb. 15th

In our last issue it was stated that ballots for election of delegates to the Dairy Pool Annual Meeting must be sent in to the head office of the Pool by 5 p.m. on January 15th. This should have read January 17th.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 5)

pensions and Mr. Evans, of Raymond, on the sugar factory.

Now came the resolutions, but the time had flown, so a morning was called for. The executive in planning their program, would be helped infinitely if the Locals would send resolutions in early.

One hundred and sixteen sat down to a banquet nicely served by a local cafe. Here were rendered two beautiful solos by Miss Janet McIlvena and Miss Janet Larson. Educational topics such as the following were discussed:

1st, Consolidated Schools, by Mr. Geo. Watson, Principal Coaldale Consolidated School; 2nd, Rev. Norman Priestley; 2nd, Rural High Schools, by Magistrate Hamilton; 3rd, Municipal Control of Rural Schools by (1) Mr. Warner, of Warner, (2) Mrs. Carlson, U.F.W.A. Director.

These were followed by a ten-minute summary by T. O. King, President of the Provincial Constituency Association. How we wished that we could allow Mr. King an hour, for he has a wonderful grasp of the problems surrounding the school-age boy.

U.F.A. topics discussed were:

1st, What is the purpose of developing citizenship, Rev. Norman Priestly. 2nd, Has the U.F.A. organization been justified in entering politics, Mr. McFadden. 3rd, Can the U.F.A. group at Ottawa obtain practical results, Wm. Irvine, M.P. 4th, How does our economic status influence citizenship, Mr. Connor, M.L.A.

Mrs. Wyman, as a wise woman, occupied only a few minutes at this late hour to gather up the broken threads. The executive hope that the very brief discussion of these topics may lead to much thought through the year. A successful dance closed that day's session.

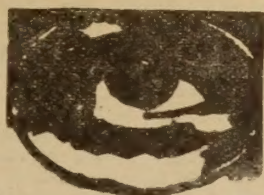
On December 21st hours were spent over the resolutions, many of which were too important to be dealt with lightly. As these will come up at the Annual Convention we will not discuss them here.

Wishing all Locals a Happy New Year, Lethbridge Federal Executive submit this report.

CLARA A. KING,
Sec.-Treas.

ECKVILLE YEAR'S ACTIVITIES

The last meeting of the year of the Eckville Local U.F.A. was held last Friday when the financial report was passed. An effort will be made to obtain the assistance of the Juniors for some kind of an entertainment to be held in January, to raise funds for the delegate to Convention. Mr. D. Clausen appeared before the meeting and asked their support in his application for postmaster. After hearing Mr. Clausen, the meeting went on record unanimously supporting his application. More dues were received and will be sent to head office immediately. We invite all our farmers to attend our first meeting of the new year, which will be held on Friday, January 13. If you cannot attend, the secretary will be glad to receive your dues at any place any time. Resolve that in 1928 you will take an active part in the U.F.A. movement.—J. E. LUNDBERG, Secretary.—*Red Deer Advocate.*



GLASSES

(Single Vision)

To Fit Your Eyes
Quality the Best

Examination
Included

\$7.50, \$10 and up

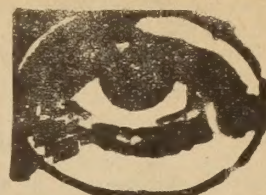
Absolutely reliable. 30 Years' Experience—15 Successful Years in Calgary.

S. ALWYN BARTLETT

Sight
Specialist.

M2684—OPEN ALL DAY WEDNESDAY.

ALBERTA OPTICAL CO., LTD., 123 Eighth Ave. W. (Upstairs), Calgary



CALGARY LABOR CLUB Announces that the NASH DE LUXE SEDAN

Was won by W. WILSON, MINNEDOSA, MANITOBA

ON TICKET NUMBER 21860

At the Dance on Friday Evening, December 23.

SAFETY!

INVEST
IN

4%

ALBERTA
DEMAND
SAVINGS
CERTIFICATES

Purchased and redeemed at par

Payable on Demand

HON. R. G. REID
Provincial Treasurer

FOR PARTICULARS WRITE OR APPLY TO,

W. V. NEWSON
Deputy Prov. Treasurer

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Sore Throat
Gargle with Minard's in water. Also take a half teaspoon of Minard's in syrup at night. Quick relief assured for hoarseness, croup, quinsy and other troubles.

The Great White Liniment 68

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

Osteopathic Health

Health Lost—All Lost

WHEN YOUR HEALTH IS LOST ALL IS LOST. There is one reliable Health Restorer and that is the Science of Osteopathy. It is based upon the Scientific Fact that every effect has been produced by a CAUSE. When the Human Anatomy becomes deranged Osteopathy seeks the cause of derangement or misplacement or Lesion, of not only the bones, but nerve, artery, muscle or organ. When the Human Body functions painfully—instead of painlessly as it should—there is a CAUSE for it. OSTEOPATHS are the human engineers who ferret out the CAUSES that produce the Symptoms—the Effects. All of the Drugs in the Pharmacopeia and all of the dead language prescriptions ever written, or all the serums ever manufactured can not remove the Cause of Disease. Osteopathy finds it, fixes it, and you can always depend on NATURE to CURE. TRY OSTEOPATHY FIRST.

This educational article sponsored by Dr. M. E. CHURCH, Osteopathic Physician (Foot Correction), Bank of Toronto Bldg., 116 8th Ave. West, Calgary. Osteopathic Health Home, 3015 Glencoe Road.

A Good Place to Regain Health

WATER PUMPS WATER

Have you a spring or stream of three gallons a minute and three feet fall or more? If so, you can raise water 75 ft. or more with our Rife Ram. It also furnishes air for pressure system. No fuel—easy to install.



Write for free Catalogue

RIFE ENGINE CO.

Est'd 1889

80-K West St., New York City

NEWS FROM WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE

(Continued from page 11)

185,000,000 bushels available for export or carryover during the coming season compared with indicated exports of about 160,000,000 bushels from Argentine during the 1927 crop year. If the Australian and Argentine crops turn out as estimated the production in the Southern Hemisphere will be only about 20,000,000 bushels smaller than last season.

Elimination of Use of Bushel in Handling Grain

At the last Annual Meeting of Delegates a Resolution was moved by Mr. Bamber and seconded by Mr. Cates, to the effect that the Board investigate the feasibility of changing the system of buying grain from the bushel basis to that of 100 lbs. The following is a report of a Committee of the Board on the question:

The use of the bushel as a measure of dry commodities dates back to very ancient history and maintained to a very large extent until a more convenient form of scales than the ancient balance was invented. Apparently, as scales came more and more into use, the bushel has gradually been dropped, first for one commodity, then for another, until at present about the only thing that is measured by it is grain, and a good many countries and sections do not use it for that.

Many of us can probably remember when coal was sold by the bushel, and more recently lime, potatoes, apples, and garden vegetables, yet none of these are commonly sold by the bushel today.

No Great Difficulties

To eliminate the use of the bushel would require no changes in the physical handling of our grain, as we have practically done so already up until it comes to making payment.

When a farmer drives into an elevator with a load of wheat it is weighed, dumped and his wagon weighed back.

If he is shipping a car load, the weight of the wagon plus the shrink, which according to the Grain Act is figured in pounds, is deducted from the gross weight, giving the net weight in pounds.

When his car is shipped out it is subject to a freight rate which is based on the 100 lbs., and the Inspector sets the dockage on the basis of weights, but when it comes to making settlement the net weight is divided by 60.

The elimination of the use of the bushel would not require any changes in the Grain Act, as the only place that the bushel is used therein is in the definition of the grades, which of course would still stand.

A slight change in tickets would be required by simply substituting "pounds" for "bushels."

No Serious Objection

The change in system would not be any serious objection to our Central Selling Agency, as their sales to Britain are made on the basis of quarters or 480 lbs., on the Continent on the basis of 100 kilos or 224 lbs., and in the Orient on the basis of short tons or 2000 lbs., and practically the only customers that do buy from us on the bushel basis are our own Canadian mills, and it would not appear to be any more difficult to switch to the basis of bushels with them or other customers requiring it, than it is to change to kilos for the Continent. Our own Pool elevators, in selling oats to B.C., have to make their quotations on the basis of 100 lbs., not bushels.

Several of our professional grain men upon being consulted by our Committee, could see no objection to the changing to the weight basis, except that it will be upsetting an old custom and would cause confusion among the farmers.

On summing up the situation it would appear that about all that is involved is a change in our idea of values, which of course would take a little time to become accustomed to.

It would not appear difficult to make the change, provided the Pool and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange both decided to do so and put out their schedules and quotations in terms of weight instead of measure.

It is altogether likely that if this were done, all minor branches of the Trade would quickly fall into line.

Respectfully submitted,

LEW HUTCHINSON,
BEN S. PLUMER.

VALUE OF U. S. CROPS

The United States Department of Agriculture in its revised estimates of production, acreage and value of this year's crops estimates this value to be \$8,428,626,000 as compared with \$7,793,480,000 last year. This is an increase of \$635,146,000. The value of the wheat crop shows a decline as compared with last year of \$21,000,000. The area planted to important crops this year was placed at 355,826,645 acres. The winter wheat crop is valued at \$645,901,000, and spring wheat \$329,603,000.

Teachers' Pension Scheme

Members of the Pensions Committee of Alberta teachers who are seeking the enactment of Pensions legislation at the next session of the Legislature, have submitted to *The U.F.A.* a synopsis of the act which has been drafted for consideration. We publish this synopsis below. The legislation would provide that the teachers' contributions to the pensions fund should be deducted from their salaries monthly or quarterly by the school boards by whom they are employed, and that this amount so deducted should be charged to the school boards by the Department of Education when the Department forwards its semi-annual grants.

Teachers coming under the act who retire from the profession within three years of the scheme being inaugurated would sacrifice their contributions, and after the act comes into force, teachers would be obliged to teach for five years, or forfeit their contributions. This "confiscation" the Committee justify on the ground that the state provides normal schools and other facilities to train teachers, and suffers if qualified teachers cease teaching after a short period. The Government's contribution to the fund is justified, the Committee contend, since the Government already contributes to a Civil Service Pension Fund and teachers are servants of the state.

THE BILL SYNOPSIS

The article follows:

The Teachers of Alberta have been working for some time on a Pension Scheme with a view to provide for the teacher in his later years and also with the idea of making the tenure of office more stable. Considerable data has been compiled based on the experiences of other Provinces where similar schemes have been in use and found to work to the advantage of all concerned

It is felt that the absence of such a scheme in the past has had much to do with the constant shifting of teachers, and the consequent lack of experience. Educational experts state that a teacher does not reach a full degree of efficiency until after 5 years, and statistics show that the average teaching life in Alberta is considerable less than this. It is to remedy this lamentable condition of affairs by assuring teachers of a comfortable old age so that they may remain with the profession that the scheme has been proposed. Considerable publicity is being given to the subject and the aid of many organizations has been solicited in a final effort to bring the proposal definitely before the Legislature.

Deductions for Pensions Fund

In brief the plan proposes to deduct two and one half per cent from the teacher's pay cheque and, with a like sum from the exchequer of the Provincial Government, form a fund to finance the operation of pensions. The scheme is modest, as the teacher is required to have taught 40 years or to have reached the age of 60 before being entitled to a retiring allowance. If, after five years' contributing to the fund, a teacher wishes to withdraw, he may do so and will receive the amount paid in with interest. The pensioner receives an amount of money depending upon salary paid during term of service and length of service.

School Boards in Alberta have long complained about the yearly change of teachers and the difficulties encountered in securing capable and efficient instructors. The Pensions Committee believe they have a remedy that will solve the difficulty in part and attract and hold the best in the profession. With the assistance of the Government in putting the plan into operation, the teachers of Alberta are looking forward to very beneficial results.

The following resolution to come before the U.F.A. Annual Convention was omitted from the list on page 4:

CANADIAN CITIZENS

Whereas, children born of naturalized Canadian citizens or of parents born in Canada, are not Canadians, but British subjects;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Government be asked to attain the necessary authority to allow children born in Canada and naturalized Canadian citizens to call themselves Canadians.—East Edmonton Federal C. A.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from page 23)

AVIATION

FLYING INSTRUCTION—THE CALGARY AERO

Club is enrolling pupils now for flying training on Aeroplanes allotted to it under the Dominion Flying Clubs subsidy. For particulars as to costs of training and enrolment, write to F. R. McCall, President, care Government Vendors, Calgary.

NURSERY STOCK

PLANT HARDY GROWN TREES, PLANTS, FRUITS

direct from Growers. Ask for our Garden Guide and Catalogue (free). Order early. We pay carriage and ship C.O.D. West End Nurseries Calgary, Alberta.

FISH

FAMOUS COLD LAKE TROUT AND WHITEFISH.

Write for prices. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta.

COLD LAKE FISH, TROUT, DRESSED, 15¢

Whitefish, dressed, 12¢; Pickerel, 10¢; Pike, 6¢. F.O.B. St. Paul, Alta., Cash with order. Fred Haase, Cold Lake, Alta.

SEED AND FEED

SELLING WINTER WHEAT, MINNHARDIE
Beardless \$2.00, Stavely, cleaned, sacked, to Pool Members. Gus E. A. Malchow, Stavely, Alta.

1000 BUSHELS RED BOBS 222 CERTIFIED SEED
Wheat, \$2.15 bushel, including bags. Government Grade 2. Germination 91 and 93 in 6 and 12 days. Reduced freight. Chas. Holt, Irma, Alta.

SEVERAL CARS OF GARNET WHEAT GROWN
on breaking and summerfallow, \$1.35. F.O.B. Olds. Seed certificate attached. Also feed and seed oats. Nelson S. Smith, Olds.

GARNET WHEAT, FIELD INSPECTED, CARTER
Disc cleaned, germination 97. Control Certificate 67-1334, \$2.00 per bushel. Bags 25c extra. Thos. Noble, Daysland, Alberta.

SELLING TO POOL MEMBERS ONLY—RED BOBS
222 Wheat, grown on breaking and back setting. Car lots, F.O.B. Whitelaw, \$1.50 per bushel. H. M. Bailey, Waterhole, Alta.

FOR SALE, GARNET SEED WHEAT, CERTIFICATE
No. 67-1155, grown on breaking, germination 98 at 6 days test uncleaned. Car lots at \$1.50 per bushel. Small lots, bags, extra. (Reduced freight) Order now. E. B. DeWitt, Crossfield, Alta.

FOR SALE—SEED WHEAT, TWO NORTHERN.
Box 96, Strathmore.

MISCELLANEOUS

MADISON-KIPP LUBRICATORS, PUMP JACKS
and Gasoline Pumps at money-saving prices. The Maytag Co. Ltd., Calgary.

SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON.—HIDES,
Furs and Sheepskins tanned. Freight paid on hides tanned. Ask for Price List.

ONE COMBINATION POWERS WELL MACHINE
Will sell or trade for stock. Apply to J. L. Edwards, Islay, Alta.

IMMORTALITY CERTAIN IS SHOWN IN
Swedenborg's great work on "Heaven and Hell" the life after death, and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c postpaid. B. M. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto.

\$37.50—3-4 H.P. GAS ENGINE WITH MAGNETO
Perfect condition. The Maytag Co. Ltd., Calgary.

DANCING SCHOOL—WHEN VISITING EDMON-
ton, learn to dance in Three Days or no charge. Private rooms for beginners. Lessons daily at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. Sullivan's Academy of Dancing, La Fleche Building, 102nd St., Edmonton.

BOOTH'S TANNERY—CUSTOM TANNERS OF
Robes, Coats and so forth. Send for Tags and Prices. 2723 14th St. N.W., Calgary, Alta.

LIVESTOCK

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE—FRANK BALL-
horn, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

Classified Section

RATE—Five cents per word. Five insertions for the price of four; nine for the price of seven; thirteen for the price of ten; twenty-six for the price of nineteen.
TERMS—Cash with order.

FARM LANDS

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS AND CITY PRO-
perty exchanged for Prairie land. Write or call. Kellett & Hickman, 316 Pender St., Vancouver, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA IMPROVED FARMS EX-
change for Prairie farms. Wittichen's Limited, Calgary.

FENCE POSTS, LUMBER AND FUEL

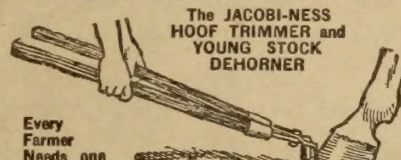
FENCE POSTS, ANY KIND, ALL SIZES. CEDAR,
Tamarac, Willow. North West Coal Co., Edmonton, Alta.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES,
cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

BUY YOUR LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, MILL-
work, etc., from the old established firm selling highest quality B.C. coast lumber direct from mill to consumer since 1913. Save big money. Get bigger quality. Send your lumber bill, sketch or plan for our delivered price. Quantities guaranteed. Write for free plan folder and price lists. Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co., Ltd., Bekins Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Capital \$100,000.00. Bankers, Royal Bank.

LUMBER—Save Money By Buying Direct.—We have mil-
lions of feet dry lumber in stock for immediate shipment. Write for our special January prices. Sixteen years honest dealings with thousands of satisfied customers. Consumers Lumber Co. Ltd., 227 Rogers, Vancouver, B.C. Bankers: Royal Bank.

Dealers and Salesmen Wanted



Every
Farmer
Needs one

No Sales Experience needed. Our absolute Money Back Guarantee makes sales easy and users satisfied. Price \$7.50. Postage extra: Manitoba 35c; Saskatchewan and Ontario, 45c; Alberta and Quebec, 57c; B.C. and Maritimes, 69c; C.O.D. 15c extra. Terms Cash or C.O.D. Write for free complete information.

JACOBINESS CLIPPER SALES CO.
301 McIntyre Block, Dept. U.F. Winnipeg

POULTRY

PUREBRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00
each. J. B. Lewis, Claresholm.

PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS
May hatched, \$10.00. Mrs. R. H. Macdonald, Trochu, Alta.

POULTRY FARMING IN B.C. OFFERS INDEPEN-
dence. A rare opportunity is offered to those that enter the ever growing poultry industry of B.C. under the "Fraser View Manor" plan. Our farms are ready-made, completely equipped with bungalow, three colony houses, 1000 bird capacity poultry house and 1000 eight week old pullets. A going concern with nothing more to build or buy. Total price \$4,000.00 to \$6,000.00—Cash \$2,000.00 with balance spread over five years which can easily be paid off from your returns. Location 14 miles from Vancouver on the paved Pacific Highway—all city conveniences, electric light, water, etc. Big Demonstration Farm to give you free expert advice. Write today to Fraser Valley Land Company Ltd., 837 Hastings W., Vancouver, B.C.

FAMOUS B.C. CHICKS—IT'S EASY FOR THE
average man or woman to buy baby chicks, but it's hard to buy chicks that develop into good layers and make big profits. The long list of records made by British Columbia breeders is well known. Last year we shipped over 200,000 chicks to the Prairies, but still we have not been able to supply the big demand. The chicks we sell are from trapnested R.O.P. birds with records from 180-300 eggs. Let us have your order now before we are again oversold. Canadian Poultry World, 500 Beatty Street, Vancouver, B.C.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FROM SPLEN-
did laying stock, \$1.50 each. A. R. Routledge, Jarrow, Alta.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN PEDIGREED COCKERELS
from dams with records of 225-302. Booking orders for day old chicks and hatching eggs. Illustrated catalogue on request. Burnside Poultry Farm, Hammond, B.C.

SELECTED PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON
Cockerels, \$2.50 each; two for \$4.50. Mrs. T. H. Howes, Millet, Alta.

SELLING RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS.
Laying strain, government inspected flock, \$2.00; 3 for \$5. Addie Lawson, Hardisty.

PUREBRED RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS,
\$2.00 each. C. O. Berg, Milk River.

HEALTH

OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH HOME, CALGARY.—
Fasting, Dieting, Baths, Electricity, Massage. Nervous Diseases, Piles Specialty.

INVENTORS' ADVISORY SERVICE FREE

PROMPT, PROFESSIONAL, PERSONAL

W. IRWIN HASKETT,
18 Elgin St., Ottawa, Canada.
(Next door to Government Patent Dept.)

Dear Sir:
Please send me FREE (1) "Record of Inventions," (2) Booklet of "Wanted Inventions," (3) "Newest Leaflets on Patents," and (4) "Full Information."

Name.....

Address.....

MAIL COUPON TODAY U.F.A.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

Garments and Household Goods

of all kinds cleaned and dyed. Price list and information upon request.

EMPIRE CLEANING & DYEING CO., Ltd.
234-236 Twelfth Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

LEGAL AND PATENTS

FORD, MILLER & HARVIE, BARRISTERS, SOLI-
citors and Patent Attorneys and Agents for all countries. 207 Alberta Corner, Calgary. Patent drawings and applications prepared by our own staff, ensuring secrecy and prompt service.

W. H. SELLAR
Barrister and Solicitor
306 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary
Phone M7405 Res. Phone M7876

SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MAYHOOD
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries
IMPERIAL BANK BLDG., CALGARY

An Amazing New Grain Cleaner

MR. GRAIN GROWER!—WATCH THIS SPACE NEXT ISSUE when full announcement will be made of the **STROUD WILD OAT CLEANER**, a cleaner that is the greatest improvement in grain cleaning machinery in thirty years.

1. That cleans grain by a new method entirely apart from wind and screen.
2. That will take every wild oat out of oats.
3. That cleans every grain with equal efficiency.
4. That guarantees its owner clean seed from his own bin regardless of the amount or kind of seeds it contains.
5. That cleans as fast as you want it to.
6. That cleans for market without waste of grain as proven by two years' actual use under farming conditions.
7. That still remains in the same price class as ordinary cleaners.

WHAT SOME OF THE OWNERS ARE SAYING:

James McEwan, of Togo, Sask., writes:

In answer to your enquiry as to my success in removing Wild Oats from other grain with your Wild Oat Cleaner, I may say that I used the machine to clean oats and cleaned over eighteen hundred bushels of oats and sold same for seed.

A letter from Robert Williaman, Melita, Man., states:

I believe you have the best mill made. A mill that will clean almost all grains with no extra attachments. This mill has taken wild oats out of all the grain I tried it on; oats included, to my entire satisfaction.

Stewart Bros., Griswold, Man.:

As for cleaning wild oats out of grain this is one of the best mills I know of, including cleaning of oats. If I had not had your mill last spring I would have had to buy seed oats but instead I sold 1200 bushels for seed. Three of my neighbors got this mill to clean their seed oats. It has now cleaned about 9 to 10 thousand bushels. I am well satisfied it has paid for itself twice over.

FARMERS AND DEALERS WISHING TO RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION
Will write to W. K. WASSERMAN, PALLISER HOTEL, CALGARY

=DON'T MISS=
MacLeod Bros.'
SUPER-SALE
of MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR

-- A Clean-out of all Winter Stocks --
Suits, Overcoats, Sweaters, Underwear,
Hosiery, Shirts, Hats, Caps, Gloves,
Mitts, Shoes, etc. Many lines selling at

HALF-PRICE

**THE BIGGEST PRICE-CUTTING EVENT
IN THE HISTORY OF CALGARY**

DON'T MISS IT!

MacLEOD BROS.

Opposite the Y.M.C.A. Cor. 9th Ave. & 1st St. East